THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1867. NO. 1.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per squar for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Topsail, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Cokesburg, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Duplin, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Bladen, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. J. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Parker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Appointments for Roanoke District, N.C. Conference.

Warren, at Warrenton, Dec. 29 & 30
Wilson, Jan'y. 5 & 6
Tawboro', at Tawboro', " 12 & 13
Roanoke, at Ebenezer, " 19 & 20
Williamston, at Williamston, " 26 & 27
Plymouth, at Plymouth, Feb'y. 2 & 3
Washington, at Washington, " 9 & 10
Bath, at Woodstock, " 16 & 17
Matamuskeet, at Swan Quarter, " 23 & 24
Hatteras, at Hatteras, March 2 & 2

The District Stewards meeting will be held at the Church in Tarboro', on Saturday the 12th July. The Stewards are Messrs. H. Palmer, E. A. Thorn, Marcus Battle, R. E. Weathersbee, Chas. Latham, John Arthur, Jas. Clark and Dr. S. A. Long. I do not know who are the Stewards for Wilson and Hatteras. It is *important* that all should be present.

As the returns from the Annual Conference thus far indicate that the "plan for the introduction of Lay Representation," proposed by the late General Conference, will soon be officially announced as the law of the Church the district Stewards in anticipation of such announcement will elect four Delegates to our next Annual Conference, in conformity with the provisions of said law.

My Post Office, for the present, is Tarboro', N. C.

M. S. MORAN, P. E.

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

BEAR GARDEN FOR SALE.

I OFFER my Plantation in Holly Shelter for sale. One fourth cash, the ballance in one, two and three years. Deeds to be given when all the payments are made.

There is in the tract about 4,000 acres; 1,000 good farming land, new; 375 cleared and ready for cultivation. The quality of the land is unsurpassed in fertility. I have made one hundred and twenty-four bushels of Corn off one acre and am satisfied there is two hundred that, with the same cultivation, will produce the like amount. The improvement consists of one Dwelling House with six rooms; with all necessary out houses, Barns and Stable, Negro quarters, &c. The ditches and fences on one half of the plantation are in good order.

The plantation lies near the North East River and Eleven miles from Burgaw Depot on the W. & Weldon Railroad. The range for stock is good. If the above property is not disposed of by the 15th February, it will be offered for sale at public auction at Exchange Corner, Wilmington, North Carolina.

E. D. HALL
Jan. 1 80-1twts—48-tf

Newbern Journal of Commerce copy 1 time a week in daily for one month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D. 1866.

Wm. R. King, Guardian of Mary Everett, (a Lunatic) vs. Basil R. King, *et al*, Being next of Kin, and presumptive Heirs of Mary Everett. } Petition to sell land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Basil R. King, one of the defendants in this suit, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina; upon motion, therefore, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington (weekly) Journal, a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this petition, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, and there and then to answer, plead or demur to this suit, otherwise the cause will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and a decree awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1866, and in the 90th year of the independence of our said State.

A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C.
jan. 12. [prv adv. $22 50] 49-6w

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8. w-1-tf

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-wtf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

Gen. Pillow runs half a dozen plantations in Tennessee and Arkansas, employing 1000 negroes.

The result of the Ocean Yacht race has given an impetus to yacht building all over the country.

HOSPITALITY.

The sun had set; the rain began to pour;
A stranger halted at my cottage door.

"Oh! me!" I sighed, "my food is almost gone,
And so my strength; I wish he would pass on.

"His wants are many; hungry, soiled and poor;
"And I am weary—can I ope my door?

"But can I bar it?" this the better thought,
That with my kindlier self effectual wrought.

"And force the worn old stranger to retire,
"Who, but for God's dear mercy, were my sire.

"Come in! come in," I cried with hearty tone,
"There's little here—that little is thine own."

I served his need; I spread for him a bed;
And, as I toiled, felt strangely comforted.

When from my couch I rose ere morning light,
I saw within my house an angel bright.

He smiled upon me as I trembling stood,
And blessed my house, my garments and my food.

"Because," said he, "in spite of want and pain,
"Thou did'st not let the stranger plead in vain.

"Be want and pain strangers henceforth to thee,
"And God's own peace thy close companion be."

He waved his glorious wings, and through the room
Spread light divine, and exquisite perfume.

Then while I gazed in rev'rent, rapt delight,
He, from my threshold, rose beyond my sight.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

Do not look for wrong and evil,
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

WE ALL HAVE THE INFLUENZA AT OUR HOUSE.

Let "paregoric" bards attune the Lyre
To themes that fire the heart of man,
I write alone for sport and not for hire,
I'll say my say as best I can.
Commingled odors—such as promise cure
To coughs and colds—our house invade,
And wife and children here endure
That which augments the druggist's trade.
My wife can only speak in whispers now—
And this to me is strange and sad—
I gaze upon her *reddened* eyes and *whitened* brow—
The only wife I ever had.
My wife! my helpmate on life's checkered way,
Companion o'er the pathway rough,
I feel that I with truth, to-day may say,
My better half is "*up to snuff*."
If she, with "Richard 3 times," ever cried,
"A ho(a)rse! my kingdom for a ho(a)rse!"
She surely has one now that she can't ride
O'er any yet discovered course.
Her voice was ever music to my ears
'Till Influenza in its might arose,
And changed her Ns to Ds, her "nears" to dears,
Her "news" to "dews," her "noze" to "doze."
Our boby "has it," too; with tearful eye
She strives to wake the echoes 'round
In vain—"the cherub" cannot cry;
She squirms and frets, but makes no sound.
Her mother says, "Poor little *sufrig thig*."
And then the tears, unbidden, start—
Who knows if love or influenza bring
These from *cold head* or loving heart?

PART SECOND, (INTRODUCING MY WIFE'S CRADLE SONG.)

"Go to sleep, my *darlig wud*,
Daw the hours of day are *dud*;
Getig fall the shades of *dight*,
Ad the stars are *shidig* bright.
Fold your little *hads* in sleep,
Angels watch above you keep;
Do harb, by child, shall *cub* to thee,
Still, *by darlig*, trust in *be*.
Thy *bother* will thy *slubbers* guard
Though *dadgers* press thee sore *ad* hard;
Dot adythig shall *harb by* child
With *dose* so red *ad* eyes so *bild*.
Thed slubbers sweet, *by ovd*, to thee,
Thou art a *darlig youd* to *be*."

Our little boy turns up his solemn eyes,
All influenza, grief, and tears:
All this to him is truly a surprise
Beyond the ken of tender years.
And "bubby" seems just now made up
N ne parts of *cold* to one of *boy*,
As he sits sipping from a sweetened cup—
"His father's pride, his mother's joy."
Our daughter, too—"the beauteous blooming rose,
A hue of beauty o'er it shed"—
She, with her liquid eyes and swollen—*nose*;
She has a cold, and in her head.
I heard her sing, "An angel I would be,"
And with her childish song was pleased;
She paused and turned her loving eyes on me,
And sweetly smiled—and then she *sneezed*.
Weeping eyes and reddened lips and noses,
All tell the story of our woes;
Influenza reigns and health deposes—
The "ayes now have it"—with the *nose*.

Rochester Union.

STATE NEWS.

AN APPEAL.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* asks the attention of the members of the Legislature, and others, to an appeal made by a member in our columns to-day, in reference to the crushing misfortune which has recently befallen an excellent member of the House from one of the Western counties. He was a great sufferer in various ways during the war, and very recently suffered the loss of what was left him, by the burning of his dwelling, furniture, &c., by an incendiary. The gentleman makes no appeal himself, but a friend, on learning of his misfortune, has volunteered to bring the matter before his friends. As requested, we will cheerfully receive any amount designed to relieve him.

Colonel Tate, President of the Western (Extension) N. C. R. R., has called a meeting of the Stockholders of that Company, to meet in Statesville, on the 21st of February next.

ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS.—Now is the time we understand to engage fruit trees and vines for planting out young orchards and vineyards. Westbrooks & Co., at Greensboro', and Messrs. Allen & Johnson, Richmond, Va., have splendid varieties and can supply the demand.

SALISBURY.—At the city election in Salisbury on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected:

For Intendent.—John L. Shaver.

For Commissioners.—South Ward—J. S. McCubbin, John Sherman.

East Ward—John A. Snider, Jack Hall.

North Ward—James E. Kerr, T. C. McNeely.

West Ward—Andrew Murphy, Thomas E. Brown.

AN INVENTION.—A writer in the Richmond *Whig* from Leaksville, in this State, states that Messrs. Guerrant and Field, of that place, have invented and recently patented an engraving machine, which can do the work of twenty hand engravers, and on any kind of metal. He has seen the machine in operation and says it works well.

The Mayor of Charlotte, N. C., says there have been but two cases of small pox in that city in the last twelve days ending the 29th ult., and that there have been only nine cases in all, from the commencement of the disease.

We copy the following from the practice of an old physician:

HOW TO MAKE A DRUNKEN MAN SOBER IN ONE MINUTE.—Give him acetate of ammonia, one and a half ounces, which immediately sobers him. It is a very cheap article, perfectly harmless, and is easily prepared in all good drug stores.

Now we want to know what will keep a sober man from getting drunk.

Goldsboro' News.

Touch not; taste not, and we will venture a "sober man" will not get drunk.

MCLEAN FIRE COMPANY.—We are glad to be able to announce that the McLean Fire Company of this town has at length received a new hose, six hundred feet, made of strong, well-woven linen, and far superior to the old leathern hose. The practice on Hay street, last Thursday afternoon, proved very satisfactorily that the company is now very efficient, can do great good, and will be of much value to the place.

Great credit is due our townsman, Mr. Chas. R. Banks, in the good judgment and zeal which he has displayed in the selection and purchase of the hose, and the general skill and interest which he has manifested in placing the organization in a condition to be of good service in cases of need.

We all now begin to estimate aright the importance of this thing, and it is hoped that by practice and strict attention the company may become better and better every week.—*Fayetteville News, 29th.*

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—We learn the following particulars of a most villainous attempt to rob and kill in this city. Mr. Walter H. Bray, residing on New street, was just about to retire last night, when he heard some one trying to pry open the shoutters of the room below him. He immediately seized a pistol and raised the window with the intention of firing upon the robber, but was rather surprised by a shot from that quarter at himself. The ball narrowly grazed Mr. Bray's head, and passed through the wall over it. He then fired upon the scoundrel several times, but as he hastily decamped, it is not known with what effect

Newbern Jour. Com.

The Cretan Rebellion—Unreliability of Advices—Folly of American Intervention.

Since the establishment of the ocean telegraph our morning presses are furnished daily with what is termed "news" from all parts of Christendom across the seas. Like the telegrams of our continent, some are facts of importance; others are of a warped political character, and therefore unfit to be sent or published; and others are yet thoroughly trifling and insignificant to the intelligent reader. One of the ablest newspaper publishers of this country once justly remarked that hosts of items got general publicity through the telegraph, which would never be republished had they come through exchanges or by correspondents.

While it is the duty of the press to give the "age and body of the times," it is not less true that multitudes of items are unworthy of record.

Recurring to the subject of ocean telegrams, in connection with what is before said, it may be stated that they are especially full of phrases like the following: "It is rumored"—"it is reported"—"it is said"—"it is thought"—"it is felt"—"events indicate"—"Government undoubtedly has knowledge." These, with a host of like phrases, so confuse the mind that the public rarely cares to read the substantial and reliable European newspaper articles that reach us a couple of weeks after the despatches in question. Besides, in the meantime everything becomes muddled in the mind by the receipt of other despatches. Therefore a person to be well and thoroughly informed as to European and Asiatic affairs, should confine his reading to the newspaper accounts received by steamer.

Applying this matter practically to the Cretan revolution, or the Greek aid to it, the question arises as to what the Sublime Porte has asked of the great powers, and what has been the action of the latter.

We recollect to have seen an amnesty proclamation by a Turkish commander of some sort to insurgent Cretans which was replete with sentiments that it were well for the destructive element in Congress to read and ponder for profit and instruction. The true cause of the insurrection, and of what has transpired, is more or less enshrouded by the gloom cast over the whole matter by the sort of accounts that we get by telegram from Europe.

The supposition would be that, if there has been remarkable atrocity or barbarity by the Turks, or much in the hostilities out of the ordinary run of the wars of the Christian nations of Europe, there would be summary armed intervention by one or more of the great powers. At any rate, as things stand, the disturbed, divided, harrassed, and distressed United States of America ought to be relieved, just at present, at least, from interposing, in any manner, in what the country so little understands.

The superabundance of service in words, not acts, that was exhibited by the people of the United States during the Greek revolution, the Polish revolution, the Hungarian rebellion, and the Irish rebellion, should be lessons to warn us of the folly of our taking up any cause of quarrel between nations several thousands of miles off, across the seas. Our Radical brethren are most forward in this sort of thing; yet, if their statements be true, a worse rebellion, with more cruelty, bloodshed, and other atrocities, exists in the South than is all the world else.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, thinks the present "counter revolution, led by the President, in the South is worse than the last armed rebellion." He wants existing State governments there destroyed for sixty days at least, and cares not for what may happen of crime in that period. He desires that the army and navy shall execute laws—of their own making, we suppose.

Let us ask the comprehensive statesman from the Toledo district in Ohio a question: If the present "counter revolution led by the President" be worse than the armed one which called into the field (according to a reported conversation of Mr. Stanton) 2,000,000 of men, exacted 300,000 lives, and made 300,000 cripples, at a cost, according to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of $5,000,000,000, how many of soldiers, how many of lives, how many of cripples, and how much of treasure will be required to put down the "present counter revolution led by the President, which is worse than the armed rebellion?"

But if the statements of the destructives be entirely unsustained by facts as to the alleged atrocities at the South, yet it is certain that enough of sad affliction, privation, desolation, disease and destitution do exist to call for the entire attention and aid of the country rather than for what relates to the Cretan rebellion with its complications.

Nat. Intelligencer.

America again leads the world. While the English *savans* were preparing to determine, by the cable, the difference of longitude between England and this country, and the French were discussing the best methods, Dr. Gould, of this country, stepped in, invented several ingenious devices to facilitate his operations, and has solved the problem within four-hundredths of a second. It was determined by means of some fifty-odd chronometers, making repeated voyages from 1849 to 1855, within nineteen-hundredths of a second, and now this has been reduced to four, which in a distance of nineteen hundred miles would lead to an error of less than forty feet.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Thrilling Adventure of a Young Lady with the Tennessee "Regulators."

A Nashville exchange gives the particulars of a tragedy which occurred in Putnam county, ten miles from Cookville, the county seat, and near Bloomington Academy. Since the termination of the war a gang of desperadoes have organized themselves into a band and instituted themselves "Regulators" of the county, but were not countenanced by the people of Putnam.—The main object of these "Regulators" was the persecution of all who fought on the Southern side. The family of Mr. Larkin Gunter especially attracted the enmity of the "Regulators," Mr. G. and his son having both served through the war in the Southern army.

On the night of the 20th of April last, three of these men went to the house of Mr. Gunter, there being no one at home but the old gentleman, his daughter Marianna, a young lady of nineteen, and a younger brother. One of the men was left to hold the horses while the other two, B. F. Miller and Alvin Maxfield proceeded to the house and went in. They asked if Mr. Gunter lived there and being answered in the affirmative, they asked him to go out with them, saying they wished to have a chat. Mr, G. told them if they had anythihg to say to "talk it out there." They replied by saying that a friend of Mr. G's., a Mr. Fowler, had sent them there. Miller represented Fowler, who was well known to Mr. Gunter, as being his (Miller's) uncle. Miller also said that Maxfield, his companion, was the son of an old friend and acquaintance of Mr. Gunter's. Mr. G. then said that it would be best to have their conversation in the presence of friends, and sent his son, a boy of fourteen, for some of his neighbors. Meantime, from the actions and words dropped by the two men, Mr. Gunter's suspicions became aroused, and he resolved to get away from them if he could. In his attempt to escape, the two desperadoes sprang toward him with their drawn pistols. They caught him, and the children commenced screaming, the young son returning about this time without any of the neighbors.—The ruffians let go their hold, but kept their cocked pistols presented to Mr. G.'s head. Miller and Maxfield again laid violent hands on Mr. Gunter and forced him to go with them. As they started off Miss Marianna Gunter seized her father's chopping axe, determined to defend her parent to the last extremity.

The two men carried her father up a lane skirted by some woods, to a spot about three hundred yards from the house, the intrepid Marianna following with the axe and watching every movement. The ruffians now halted and ordered Mr. Gunter to pull off his shirt. This he refused to do, and they commenced beating him soundly, and kept it up until the old gentleman became insensible. The daughter, Marianna, at this time came to the spot, axe in hand, resolved to do or die. Picture, if you can, a young girl of nineteen, by "the moonbeam's misty light," and in the public road, unprotected save by her intrepid soul and lofty courage, brandishing a rude woodman's axe in the face of two stalwart ruffians in defence of her father. She was met by Miller, who ordered her to retire.

She replied by a blow with the axe, that cut the collar bone in two; blow followed blow in quick succession, till the man was prostrateed to the ground, covered with gashes. Maxfield was at that instant in the act of shooting her father. She sprang towards him, snatched the pistol and threw it aside. With energy and desperation she seized Maxfield by the hair, and with the aid of her young brother, feiled him to the earth. Again she applied the bloody axe, and three frightful gashes left the blood oozing from where the skull had been split. The third man with the horses came up, but the father recovering, he escaped. Mr. Gunter, his brave daughter, and little son returned to the house.

The two men who had felt the edge of Marianna's fatal axe lay in the road weltering in their blood, till morning, when they were carried to a house some distance from the bloody rencontre. At this house they both died of their wounds. Miller lingered in great agony for fourteen days, and died; Maxfield died in four days after receiving his wounds. The old gentleman, his daughter and son immediately left for Kentucky, though they have since been back to their home. The father and the heroic daughter are now in Nashville, excellent characters for integrity, honesty and veracity, and the statement made in the foregoing is corroborated by many persons who are cognizant of the facts. History, romance and poetry may be sought in vain for a loftier exhibition of courage, or for a display of deeper parental devotion, than was evinced by this young girl on that terrible and trying April night.

Touching the Pocket Nerve.

The impeachment agitation has, it seems from leading journals in the North and West, already had a depressing effect, unsettled the finances and cost the country millions of dollars. Capital has taken alarm, and workmen are being dismissed from employment, stocks are going down, the demand for national securities has diminished, and indications of a financial panic increase. As a consequence, the principal republican journals throughout the country, with but few exceptions, seriously deprecate even a remote possibility of conflict between the legislature and executive branches of the government. The New York Tribune is foremost in its opposition to impeachment, and indirectly charges the Herald with a design to break up the republican party by its advocacy of the measure Such a result would be almost inevitable, and other leading journals foresee disaster to the country, and ruin to the republican party, if the agitation is continued. The Chicago Tribune, the great radical thunderer of the Northwest, is out in an elaborate and forcible article against the impeachment of the President, and the Albany Journal goes so far as to say: "We believe the country will suffer less by a continuance of Andrew Johnson in office, even if he should repeat his 22d of February speech once a week, and appoint none but copperheads to office—than by the perturbations which would follow an indictment in the House of Representatives."

Washington Star.

Death in a Dentist's Office.

Edmund Korosine, a young man residing in Philadelphia, went to the office of D. R. Lee, dentist of that city, last Thursday, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. He requested the dentist to administer nitrous oxide or laughing gas, but at the same time desired the dose to be a small one, as he, (Mr. Korosine) was in delicate health. The gas was given and the operation performed, but immediately afterwards the patient was taken with spasms and died in the office in about one hour and a half. It appears that it is the practice, before administering the nitrous oxide, to place a small cork in the mouth of the patient so as to keep the jaws open wide enough to allow the operator to pull the tooth. This course was pursued in the case of Mr. Korosine, and after the operation the tooth slipped from the forceps and got into the patient's throat. This it was supposed caused the spasms, and Drs. Clapp and Maury were sent for. Mustard was given the patient, and the tooth was thrown out with the mustard but still entire relief was not given, and while Dr. Maury was operating upon the patient with a battery he died.

Why is a printer like a lawyer? Because he has cases embracing all *sorts*.

Dean Swift says a man should never be too *fast*.

The Lottery Mania—Another Great "Enterprise."

It was expected that the success of the late Crosby lottery, as a money-making concern, would turn the attention of a good many enterprising gamblers to that branch of business. And now, following close upon the brilliant Chicago affair, we have another incentive to dashing and comprehensive efforts on the part of the gambling fraternity, in the drawing of what is called the great "Union Home and School" lottery, in New York city, on Monday; all in the sweet name of charity, benevolence, and good morals. The drawing took place at Cooper Institute, which was crowded to repletion with anxiously expectant ticket holders, male and female, the bait being an array of prizes ranging from $10,000 in greenbacks down to $1, the intermediate morsels being an $8,000 Harlem residence, $7,250 ditto in Brooklyn, and others at $3,000, town lots at $1,500, carriage and horses at $2,500, greenbacks in $1,000, $500, $250, and $100 lots, with grand pianos, watches, tea-services, pictures, books, &c. Such were the irresistible materialistic attractions, apart from the appealing charity in behalf of the "Home," which a humane and patriotic people would not attempt to resist. Of course there was no little gentleman in black at the elbow of any one, prompting a covetous spirit of acquisition in regard to the $10,000 of greenbacks or any other of the attractive prizes, when a ticket was purchased; it was all for the good of the Home and its inmates.—Ticket 360,762, won the ten thousand dollars, and some thirty other prizes, ranging downwards to $250, were drawn, besides innumerable lesser ones, the scheme being so munificent that everybody was to have something. Thus lottery gambling, under the guise of benevolence, continues to flourish, and the indications are that unless the laws are enforced against it wherever such exist, it will soon become quite common in all parts of the country. The New York Sun says:

"In our own city two or three establishments of this kind are now in operation, and we understand that as many more are preparing for business. The plan by which these gamblers work is very simple. Two or three of them, under the style of a firm, go to the managers of some charitable society, under the control of ladies, and propose to get up a gift presentation for the benefit of the said society. The gamblers being sharp and shrewd, and the ladies ingenuous, it is not difficult for the former to get permission to use the names of the latter in connection with the enterprise. The consequence is that a scheme is presented to the public, with a strong appeal for "this noble charity" and the gamblers soon find money flowing in upon them.—But it never flows out again, except in comparatively small amounts, for the gamblers take the lion's share. This species of rascality has become so common that it is high time for the authorities to interfere and put a stop to it. It is just as unlawful as faro-playing, and there is no reason why it should be longer tolerated. It is swindling many poor people out of their money, spreading a taste for gambling, drawing the unwary into the meshes of rascals, and we therefore call upon the authorities to at once close them up, by injunctions or otherwise."

Other journals also, having the good of the mass of the community at heart, are expressing their fears that the extraordinary success which has attended the efforts of the getters-up of the two great lotteries, and the prodigious sums which have been realized by their projectors, will lead to the sudden multiplication of schemes of a similar and illegal character, and to a still farther extension of the gambling practices now spreading so fearfully in this country. For, in both cases—that of the Crosby Opera House and the "Union Home"—the biggest prizes did not fail to the lot of any ticketholder. Crosby, according to the accounts sent us from Chicago, has cleared on his operation something over half a million of dollars; or if we admit the valuation now put upon the Opera House, which he has bought back, his prize was nearly thrice as heavy as that won by the famous A. H. Lee. In like manner, the amount that will accrue to the "Union Home" from the lottery of Monday is estimated, the New York *Times* says, at from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars—or ten times as large a prize as fell to the winner of the ten thousand greenbacks. Of course this is not a novel feature in the lottery business. It is the result in all sharply-conducted lotteries, and it is the hot stimulus which is forever leading their projectors to such desperate efforts to override or evade the State laws prohibiting them.

On this the New York *Times* says:

"If every man who has an opera house or any other house to dispose of, can issue and sell tickets to ten times its value, and pocket more than half the proceeds; and if every 'charity' that needs to replenish its coffers can do so after the fashion of the 'Union Home,' then certainly all business and beneficence will very soon be conducted in this style—unless, indeed, the prohibitory laws should somehow get themselves enforced."

At the drawing in New York high State functionaries and generals took part in conducting the affair, and Gen. Van Vleit, who presided at the drawing, said: "The object was so noble that we devoted our time freely and lent our names to the undertaking, when otherwise we would not have had anything to do with it." But we cannot see that this alters the case in a legal any more than in a moral point of view. Every subsequent scheme will claim, or will have, a charitable object, if it be necessary—just, indeed, as used to be the case with a great part of them when lotteries were legalized by our State laws. The *Times* says it already hears of others under way with the "noblest" pretensions, although the schemers who are at their bottom would never be suspected of devoting themselves to such purposes.—*Balto. Sun.*

Destruction of Bonds.

Over eleven million dollars' worth of Five-twenty bonds were destroyed at the Treasury Department a short time ago.—These bonds were printed for issue, but upon an examination of the books it was found that nearly the whole number authorized by law had been issued, and, therefore, those on hand were destroyed. Some were printed on one side only, others were disfigured on the press, and a number were ready to be registered. No bonds are now being issued, except a few authorized by law of 1865.

Rev. George T. Williams.

It will be remembered that this gentleman has been on trial before a magistrate for picking a lady's pocket in an omnibus in New York last fall. After a prolonged examination, Justice Dodge has decided to commit him for trial. This unexpected termination of the case will cause much sorrow to his numerous friends here, who, from the testimony, were confidently expecting his discharge.—*Pet. Index.*

REMARKS
OF
MR. RUSS, OF WAKE,
In the House, on the 29th of January, on a Privilege Question.

MR. SPEAKER: I rise sir, to a privilege question and desire the Clerk to do me the favor to read the article marked in the North Carolina *Standard* of the 24th Dec. 1866, which statements have never been denied.

Mr Speaker, you will probably recollect, and this House will recollect, that on the day of election for Senator of the United States, I put in nomination, and made a speech proposing the claims of the Hon. John Pool, for that distinguished position; before I did so, however, I had an interview with that gentleman, and learned, as I supposed his real feelings and opinions in reference to the "Howard amendment" and other kindred subjects.

I approached him frankly and cordially, as I always do a warm personal and political friend. I told Mr. Pool that I was glad to meet up with him—that I had called at his room several times, but found him absent. I said to him that I wanted to vote for him, and if you are opposed to the "Howard Amendment" I will do so, and think you will ultimately be elected. I told Mr. Pool that I could not and would not vote for any living man who was for it, or for anything like it, but that rumor was busy against him. He laid one or both of his hands upon my shoulder and said, in substance, that he "was glad to have an opportunity of setting himself right, and declared that he was as much opposed to the "Howard Amendment" as I could be and was glad to know that he and I occupied the same ground." I expressed myself satisfied, whereupon he asked me to nominate him; I did so; I spoke and voted for him every ballot, and would have done so until "Gabriel had blown;" for if there is any distinguishing trait in my character it is to stand firmly by my *principles* and my *friends*. I told the people of Wake in the late canvass that I would not vote for the "Howard Amendment" or for any man who was for it, or for anything like it.

Then, Mr. Speaker, the sequel shows that I was wofully deceived, and that too, by one that I regarded as a fast personal and political friend—the Hon. John Pool—I regret to have to say this, but it is true, sir; and I feel that it is my privilege and duty to ask pardon of this House for the statements I made and the votes I gave on that occasion. I feel, sir, that it is my duty to ask pardon of my two colleagues upon this floor, whom I deceived and misled in that matter, and above all, Mr. Speaker, I feel that I owe it to my constituents, the good, the intelligent, the honest, the confiding, the patriotic freemen of Wake county, whom I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, to declare that I regret that vote more than any political act of my life—and but for the deception practiced upon me, should have been the last man to have given it.

Mr. Speaker, my resolutions in reference to the loyalty of the people of this State, my votes, my whole legislative record, shows that I was imposed upon. I feel, sir, in my heart, that they will forgive me—for I have represented this people for a long time. I have never deceived them—I have never told them an untruth and I never will.—They have given me as high as 1,700 majority against the most formidable opposition, and I am here to-day, sir, because they have confidence in my integrity and my political honesty. I am a Union man to-day, and this sir, is the best evidence of the loyalty of my people, for nearly all of them voted for me.

I can truthfully say, there has not been a day or an hour since the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter,—since the attempted secession of orth Carolina up to the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston, that I would not gladly have returned to the government we attempted to leave; but I want it distinctly understood, sir, that I am no unconditional Union man, (in the present acceptation of that term.) I was not a Union man in 1861, '2, '3 and '4, for the purpose of disfranchising white men and enfranchising black men. I detest a white man with negro principles, at all times, and have no sympathy with, or respect for, the abandoned white wretch, who will voluntarily enter a respectable negro meeting and by resolution ask to be made their equal by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I declined being a candidate in 1861 for the Convention, because I could not and would not vote for the Ordinance of secession, I also declined being a candidate for the late Convention, after my friends had presented my name, for the reason that I knew that we should be required to rejoice and be exceedingly glad, that we are robbed of our property; and, sir, my notions of honesty would not allow me to endorse and sanction the theft—the indiscriminate theft, which has been perpetrated upon this people.

Mr. Speaker, I have always hated secession, the doctrine of secession, (not the honest secessionist) as I do the devil in hell; but, sir, candor compels me to say, there is nothing comparable on earth or in hell to rampant Radicalism, North and South.

An Opportunity for the President.

The *World* thinks that the Radicals have committed a great error in declaring war against the Supreme Court, and that if this bill assuming to reverse a decision of the Supreme Court pass the Senate, it will be the greatest blunder the Republican party has yet made. It will enable the President to send in a veto message more crushing in argument, and more telling in its exposure of dangerous designs, than any State paper ever published either in England or America. It is such an opportunity as Mr. Johnson has every reason to covet.

At a time when he is about to be arraigned as a usurper, he can turn the public sentiment of the civilized world against his accusers, by showing that the most august tribunal of the nation has pronounced their condemnation, and that, smarting under its judgment, they have virtually renounced all allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support. If the Senate concurs with the House to afford him the opportunity, it will be like a fatal false manœuvre on a field of battle, by which the opposing general is enabled to finish his enemies by a single vigorous charge. To write that veto message is a task which a Marshall or a Webster might have coveted as a better occasion for their massive and overwhelming logic than any they ever found.

If we descend to the bill itself, and look into its intrinsic merits, we shall find that it will not bear discussion. * * * * There is hardly a lawyer in the seceding States who did not, in some way, aid the rebellion. Must a suitor in Mississippi go to Massachusetts to employ a lawyer?—The cost of the journey may be greater than the amount in controversy. Besides, to prepare a case for trial, the lawyer needs frequently to see his client, and to consult local witnesses and find out what he can prove by them. Shall the Mississippi witnesses all make a journey to Massachusetts to see the attorney? Shall the attorney go all the way from Massachusetts to Mississippi and give up all his time to investigate one case, when a Mississippi lawyer might carry on a dozen such investigations simultaneously? Mr. Boutwell ought to have entitled his bill, "An act for the subversion of the Federal Courts in the Southern States, and the denial of justice therein."

The Treasury Teapot.

Mrs. Ingersoll, correspondent of the Boston "Advertiser," and a clerk in the Treasury Department, writes a letter to that paper in defence of the Treasury teapot, and closes her letter to that paper as follows:

"The tendency of the nineteenth century is to give women a fair share of the work and wages of the world—not one-half, but a fair share; and whenever woman works by the side of man his work is well modified. Charities managed by men alone lack tenderness—by women alone they lack strength. All work, too, shall gain by uniting the powers which God designs to go together, when he sends an equal number of both sexes into the world. May He bless the experiment which our republican Government has made of giving to women a share of the work and its wages.

The Utah Legislature has petitioned Congress to repeal the law against polygamy.

There will be four eclipses this year—two of the sun and two of the moon.

The Territorializing Scheme Gone to the Wall.

We have never had any more belief in the success of the destructive element in Congress with their territorial scheme for summarily and utterly plundering and subjugating the people of the South, than we have had that there was a "ghost of a chance" for the success of that most remarkable suggestion of profligacy and folly, the impeachment of the President.—There is a limit to the tyrannic sway of such cruel and revengeful leaders as Thaddeus Stevens, with all his ability and art, and the people stand behind all, who, "upon the sober second thought," have been said to be "never wrong and always efficient."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Destitution in New York.

A letter from New York to the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The Commissioners of public charities are out with a touching appeal on behalf of the poor.—They say their office in Chambers street is crowded from morning till night with applications for aid which cannot be responded to for want of means. There is more downright destitution among us, just at present, than has been known for many years, owing to the decline of business and general scarcity of employment. Many young men who have come from New England in search of work have been sent back home by the commissioners.

A Michigan woman wants a divorce because her husband cannot raise

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

The Wilmington Journal.

With this number we commence the twenty-third volume of the *Wilmington Journal*. In entering upon a new volume we deem it hardly necessary to review the past course of this paper, so familiar is it to the public in general. As a venerable institution it draws forth respect, and as a family journal and fireside friend it has been well received, and has weathered many a winter of adversity. We take pride in saying what is plainly evident, that the *Journal* has now become a household word, and is looked upon as a necessary institution in sections where it freely circulates.

On Saturday, September 21st, 1844, the first number of the *Wilmington Jounal* was issued. Its publication was continued uninterruptedly except for about one month in 1862, on account of the yellow fever epidemic prevailing here, and again on the occupation of this city by the Federal forces, February 22nd, 1865. When the establishment, together with the presses, type and materials, was taken possession of by the commandant of the post, and the suspension of the *Journal* rendered necessary for many months. On the 8th day of February, 1866, its publication was again resumed, and it is the aim of the present proprietors to continue it until it ceases to be deemed worthy of public support and patronage. This they will be careful to guard against, and will endeavor to present to the readers of the paper a sheet devoted to their interests and to those of the State and country.

We can safely say that it is second in importance to no Weekly in the State, and excels them all in the quantity, variety and interest of its reading matter. We deem it almost useless to state the advantages which won for it success in the past, as its reputation is too thoroughly established to render it necessary. Suffice it to say that what it was in the past, the proprietors will use their utmost endeavors to make it in the future, with the addition of those improvements which the times and the progressiveness of the age call for.

The Olden Time.

The old Cape Fear region in former years was the seat of generous hospitality. The planters on the river, a noble race of men, proud, high-spirited, yet benevolent to an extraordinary degree, seemed to vie with each other in the cordial welcome rendered to the stranger who by accident or intention, chanced to visit them. He was warmly greeted, and by pleasant and unofficious attentions relieved of all embarrassment. Thenceforward, for days or weeks, so long as he chose to remain, he was the honored guest of the plantation. The horses were his—the servants, the dogs and guns—his every wish was gratified. Did he hunt? A party was proposed for the morrow. Did he fish? The lines and bait were procured, and he was shown the deep pool hidden almost from sight by ancient trees and moss, where between old logs, whose jagged ends projecting from the water, oft formed a seat for the "terrapins" to rest on, he was pointed out the precise spot where the perch and trout were playing. The favorite horse was his, the pleasant paths were shown him. Did he dance? After the tables were moved, the old fiddler was sent for, and thenceforward reels and scamperdowns.

What memories these of a glorious time, that have come down to us, but which we have not seen. The state of society throughout the whole Cape Fear region in those days of old-fashioned, genuine hospitality, was of the first order. The ladies were fair and brave,—the gentlemen of a class we may not see again. The picture of a Cape Fear gentleman of the olden time, is a representation of pride, courage, generosity, hospitality and good feeling combined.

One of the favorite amusements of the times of which we speak, and one that was indulged in to a great excess, was horse racing. Matches were frequently made, and for considerable amounts, between parties who prided themselves upon the pedigree and speed of their respective horses. We remember hearing of one race in particular, which caused a good deal of merriment at the time, and as it is an illustration somewhat of the manners of the olden time, and the way things were done in those days, we proceed to lay it before our readers, hoping it will be more agreeable than the everlasting subject of politics.

Among the early settlers on the Cape Fear, was Colonel A——, a gentleman of means, and passionately addicted to the sports of the turf. The old Colonel (he was well stricken in years at the time of the occurrence) was about six feet in height, a thin raw-boned frame, an eye like an eagle's, and a mouth indicating great firmness and decision of character.—His hair was very thick and very white, and he wore it brushed back from his forehead and fastened in a cue behind. He was an inveterate tobacco chewer, and strongly addicted to the habit of profane swearing.—The old gentleman prided himself upon the fleetness of his horses—one in particular, a black horse which, from its vicious disposition, he called Belzebub, and which he swore could beat his namesake, the devil himself, in a three mile race. A neighbor of the Colonel's, it seems, owned a grey mare which he thought could beat Belzebub, and as he was willing to back his judgment, a match was soon made for five hundred dollars aside. The day appointed for the race arrived, and the course was crowded with spectators all eager for the sport. When the time for starting approached, the rider of the Colonel's horse (a little colored boy) was taken suddenly ill; so ill, in fact, that he could not mount, much less ride the horse. The old gentleman was in great perplexity; no other boy could be had, and, unless a rider could be found, the purse would be delivered to the owner of the mare. Never was a man in such distress as the Colonel; he raved like one demented, and ground the tobacco savagely between his teeth. The word was given to mount; "I have no rider," shouted the Colonel, furiously. "Very sorry," said one of the judges. "Unless your horse runs, the purse must be given to your opponent. "D——d if he shall have it without a trial, roard the Colonel, for I'll ride my horse myself." Dashing his coat and hat to the ground, and wrapping his handkerchief around his head, he mounted amid the cheers and huzzas of the crowd, while the little darkey upon the mare fairly screamed with delight, exhibiting his ivories from one extremity of his jaw to the other at the idea of riding a race with the proud old Colonel A. The word was given, and off they went, the grey leading; which position was maintained for the first two miles. As they passed the judges stand for the third and last mile, the grey still ahead, her owner cried out, "Two to one on the mare." "Taken," shouted the Colonel, as he dashed by, and touching his horse with the spur, the gallant fellow bounded onward like an arrow from a bow. Despite the heavy weight he carried, the space was soon diminished between them; the excitement now became intense, while shouts for the nigger and huzzas for the Colonel rang out on every side. Now they are lapped, and now they go neck and neck, so close together that a blanket could cover them, the little negro bending forward and urging on the mare with whip and spur, while the old Colonel sat stiff and rigid, with brows knit, looking as stern and unrelenting as fate itself. On they came like a whirl wind,—they neared the goal—the spectators in breathless excitement forced themselves almost under the heels of the flying animals, when the Colonel, raising himself in his stirrups shouted in stentorian tones, "Clear the track for Belzebub is coming," and striking his horse one fearful blow with his whip, drove him ahead, like a shot from a Parrott gun, winning the race by a neck.—Loud and long were the shouts that greeted him as he dismounted, and many a joke was indulged in at his expense. He bore it very well, comforting himself with the idea that those might laugh who won. At length, however, the jokes of the crowd began to annoy him, and upon one of them (who upon some occasion had shown a great want of nerve,) declaring for the third or fourth time that it was the most splendid race he had ever witnessed, the old Colonel turned savagely upon him and remarked, "By G—d, sir, had you seen yourself coming down the steps of the Court House, last election day, when M— was after you, you would have witnessed a much more magnificient race than this." It is needless to add that the Colonel was not twitted by that gentleman again. As usual, on all such occasions, a ball at night followed as a matter of course. The Colonel was there, and as hero of the day, opened the dance with one of the fairest daughters of the Cape Fear; not the fashionable walking dances, polkas, or lascivious waltzes of the present day, but a glorious old scamper, requiring muscle and sinew to sustain oneself, and giving full development to one's agility and activity; down in front, back again, swing partners, hands around, right and left, back to your places, and start again, followed by the German Spa, or the exhilirating six handed reel.

In those days the dance was kept up all night, and the sun was generally high in the heavens before the company dispersed. The chief musician at all these entertainments was an individual well known to most of our readers, Phillip, or as he styled himself, Phillip La Barzadie. He came to this place from one of the West India Islands, we believe, and upon his arrival opened a barber's shop in the alley immediately in rear of the Bank of Cape Fear, and was patronized exclusively by all the old settlers in town, and by the gentlemen living on the river; and, in fact, was much esteemed by every one. He was one of the characters of the town at that time, and there could be no dance complete without Philip and his fiddle. He was also trumpeter to a company of Horse Guards, composed of the gentlemen of the place, and no peacock could be prouder of his plumes than he in his scarlet uniform, tooting his bugle at the head of the troop. There was a good deal of dignity about him. He was exceedingly polite and courteous in his manners and scrupulously neat in his dress, always adhering to the old style of wearing from three to six white cravats at the same time. In fact, we believe it was the fashion then to wear as many as a dozen at once, exhibiting one's throat in a complete plethoric condition of white cravats, any other kind being regarded as offensive to good taste. His shop was always crowded in those days, but as his old customers died off, his business decayed and the great fire of 1840 threw him prostrate. We remember sitting in his shop some years ago conversing about the olden times, when a stripling, fresh from college, stepped in, and throwing himself back in a chair, cried out, "come, Philip, shave me quick." He drew himself up with great dignity, and looking the youth steadfastly in the face, exclaimed, "*you* call me Philip—if your fader was alive, sir, he make you call me Mr. Philip, or Mr. Bazadiere." Poor fellow, his latter days were cheerless—he could not keep up with the spirit of the age, so sought relief in another kind of spirit,—tried his strength, as many a better man has done, in a tussle with John Barley Corn, and, as a matter of course, was whipped out in every round, until finally when "time" was called, it was found that the valiant scarlet trumpeter of the Horse Guards had blown his last blast, and departed.

In our search among the records of the past, we could not avoid giving this slight notice of one who, *in his way*, was quite a character in those times. There are others, also, whose actions we hope to rescue from oblivion, if time permits; for there were rare characters in those days, whose deeds entitle them to a high niche in the temple of fame, and whose names, the world, if brought to its notice, "would not willingly let die."

The Labor Question.

There seems to be a general movement on the part of freedmen to emigrate to the Southwest. Planters and agents from various cotton States have been canvassing our own and adjoining States in the hope of procuring labor for their plantations for the coming season. Their efforts have been so far successful as to induce a large portion of our laboring population to accept their inducements.

The effect which this movement has had upon our own section is too apparent and serious to be disregarded. It has caused a stringency in the labor market which will long continue, unless some efforts are made to direct a portion of the white immigration now pouring into the country, to the broad acres of our own State.

A year or more ago, there was no deficiency or want of negro labor felt; many supposed that the negroes were too numerous for their own, or the benefit of the white race; and the hope was often expressed that the inclinations of many of this class would lead them to seek homes elsewhere. That desire has been gratified, and the hope fulfilled to a far greater extent than most of us had reason to anticipate.

The necessity of taking such measures as will insure an abundant yield during the coming season, is too obvious to be regarded lightly, or treated with indifference.—Every acre, aye, every rood of land should be cultivated. Our whole future depends upon it, and our existence as a people will be determined by it. Unless the earth is made to yield forth a most abundant harvest, utter ruin and starvation stare us in the face. Our only resources are the productions of the earth, and if these fail us, then, indeed, is our condition deplorable.

Labor, then, is now a question of paramount importance—for labor we must have, or we are lost. It has become a matter of deep and lasting public interest, and it is high time that the people should be aided in this their hour of need by their State government. Wise legislation, such as would procure for them skilled and intelligent white labor, would be hailed with joy and looked upon as an everlasting benefit. Let agents be appointed to induce immigration from Europe, and insure to those who manifest a desire to come to our shores a free passage and steady employment, after they reach the point of destination.

By this means will the future of our State be rendered more bright, and the cry of desolation and ruin be hushed in our midst.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Legislature—The Soldier-Dead of North Carolina—Reorganization of the Judicial System of the State—Revenue Bill—Penitentiary—Common Schools, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4th, 1867.

Dear Journal:—Several matters of interest have been under consideration in both Houses during the past week, and while several bills of great importance have passed each House, in no single instance has the same one received the sanction of both. The question of "relief" is the all-absorbing subject, and one hears but little else either in or out of the Capitol.

During the past week, Mr. Cunningham, Chairman of the Senate committee on *Propositions and Grievances*, reported a bill appropriating one thousand dollars for the purpose of marking and protecting the graves of North Carolina soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery, near Richmond, in response to a most touching appeal from the ladies of that city, composing the Board of Managers of the Oakwood Memorial Association. Mr. Cunningham filed with the bill a well-considered report, and upon its passage, which he forced the following day, under a suspension of the rules, submitted a few beautiful and feeling remarks, and the bill passed without a dissenting voice. Its passage in the House was attended with the same unanimity. Col. Hardy, the excellent Assistant Clerk of that body, who has won such an enviable reputation as a reader, gave additional beauty and eloquence to the magnificent appeal of the ladies; and when he closed, there seemed to be a feeling that the argument in behalf of the bill was complete, and without a negative, amidst the most eloquent silence, the bill became a law. North Carolina has again honored herself in this simple act of gratitude to the memory of those who gave up their lives in obedience to her call.

The Joint Select committee, upon the subject of the revision of the Judicial system of the State, has not yet reported, but will do so in a few days. The following points, however, are agreed upon and will form a portion of their report: First. To recommend the division of the State into twelve judicial districts, with three terms of the Court annually. Second. The election of an Attorney General, as the law-officer of the State. Third. The abolition of District Solicitors, throwing their duties upon County Solicitors. Other changes of importance are before them, but thus far only the three points above noticed are agreed upon. Unconnected with the fixed determination of many members of the Legislature to curtail the jurisdiction of the Courts in order to prevent hurtful and burdensome litigation, which seems about to crush out the recuperating energies of the people, there would be a strong probability of some plan of reorganization being adopted. All feel the necessity of it, which makes the proposition to effect a change very strong in face of untoward circumstances that are thought to demand curtailment rather than an increase of the powers and efficiency of the judiciary. These objections really do not apply to the proposed change. Any mere temporary stay of the proceedings, which may be thought necessary on account of the condition of the people, should not be allowed to interfere with a reformation in the judicial system of the State, which looks to future and permanent improvement. Any legal obstacle thrown in the way of the Courts as now constituted would apply with equal force to the reorganized system.

The Revenue bill has been under consideration in the House during the latter part of the week, almost to the exclusion of all other business. It has passed its second reading, and was on its third reading at the adjournment on Saturday. It will probably pass that body to-day. Its leading features will be reported so soon as the disposition of the Senate is shown as to their concurrence. It may yet be so much amended as to make worse than useless any reference to it. The bill is pretty much the one recommended by the Public Treasurer, and is as nearly *ad valorem* in its operations as is possible. Specific taxation is avoided, whenever possible. It can hardly receive the consideration of the Senate before Friday or Monday, as the present week will be consumed by special orders of great importance.

The question of the establishment of a Penitentiary comes up in the Senate to-day, upon Mr. Gash's bill, and in the House to-morrow, on the bill of Mr. Hutchison. The bills have in view the same object, but differ in details. Mr. Hutchison's bill proposes the building of one wing of the Penitentiary by a direct appropriation of money, while the other contemplates a more economical manner by the use of log buildings and picket fence, the Penitentiary then to be built by the convicts. The question has excited much interest, and the ultimate decision will be, if the general expression of opinion can be evidenced as indicative of the result, that one or the other of the bills will be passed subject to the ratification of the people at the August election.

Mr. Hall's resolution to resuscitate the Common Schools of the State, by raising two hundred thousand dollars by taxation comes up for consideration on Wednesday. The total abolition of the system of Free Schools, which is causing tens of thousands of white children to grow up in ignorance, and the very successful operation of schools for negro children under the care of the Freedmen's Bureau and benevolent societies at the North, by which tens of thousands are being taught to read and write, is becoming truly alarming and worthy the consideration of every citizen. In the speeches in both branches of the Legislature, much sympathy is expressed for the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, in appeal for the relief of the people; these resolutions will test the truth an sincerity of that sympathy. In no way can North Carolina better repay the debt she is under to those gallant men who gave up all for her, than by educating their helpless orphans, to say nothing of the benefit to be derived by the State by such a course, in the additional morality and usefulness of her citizens. Much legislation is had and great expense incurred in making efficient the criminal laws of the State and building jails and work-houses. The same consideration and expense directed to the proper education of the youth of our State would do much to render the former unnecessary.

Other subjects of interest are crowding the files of both Houses, but the length of this letter compels a reference to them to be deferred to a future day, possibly to-morrow, when the various bills for "relief," and the progress each has made, will be alluded to.

Vindex's very severe and just criticism upon the decision of the Supreme Court, in the matter of Hughes, met with much favor here, and has been universally read.

E.

Relief of the People—The Various Measures before the Legislature—Homesteads—Imprisonment for Debt—Stay Law—Consolidation, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 5, 1867.

Dear Journal—During the recess the readers of the *Journal* were made acquainted with the features of the two Homestead bills then before the General Assembly; the one introduced by Mr. Richardson, of Bladen, which had passed the House, and the other by Mr. Berry, of Orange, which was then on the Senate calendar, but which has now passed that body, and received the favorable consideration of the House Judiciary Committee. Before Mr. Berry's bill passed the Senate, he incorporated into it one of the leading features of Mr. Richardson's bill, to wit: exempting certain necessary articles by name from seizure under execution or attachment. Mr. Berry's bill does not limit the value of the Homestead. It is thought this bill will eventually pass.

During the present meeting many other measures of relief have been offered and several of them have passed one or other of the two Houses, but as yet none have received the sanction of both. Mr. Leach's bill to protect property sold under execution from sacrifice, was the second bill to pass the Senate looking to the relief of the people. This bill provides for the appointment of a Justice and two freeholders, whenever property is to be sold under execution, to value the same, the Justice acting as umpire; and unless the property shall bring three-fourths of the assessed value, the sale shall be postponed for twelve months and be again exposed. This bill has not come before the House as yet, but it is thought it will pass.

The House has, in the meantime, engrossed a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, introduced by Mr. Dargan, of Anson, which makes it unlawful to arrest or imprison any person upon an original writ for debt, assumpsit, covenant, or any other breach of contract issuing out of any Court, or upon any warrant of any Justice, or upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum*, but that all original writs shall only summon the defendant to appear at the next term of the Court. If the plaintiff make oath in writing that the defendant is about to remove himself and property beyond the limits of the State, and also swear to the amount of the indebtedness, then the plaintiff shall have a *capias ad respondendum* or *ad satisfaciendum*, or a bail-warrant for his arrest. This bill is now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary committee, and will be reported back within the week. It is thought this bill will also become a law.

The Stay Law which passed the House during the December term, has been reported favorably, with amendments, in the Senate. This bill is very similar to the one now in existence under the authority of an ordinance of the late Convention, except that it gives Justices jurisdiction over debts on bonds, notes, or liquidated accounts under one hundred dollars, and over all debts and demands due on any parol agreement, or for any goods sold and delivered under sixty dollars, but stays execution for one year, upon the payment of one-tenth, and again stays the execution upon payment of one-fifth, and so on, as now provided by law. Defendants are allowed to abate suits already brought in the Superior Courts for less value than is allowed in the act. An amendment recommended by the Judiciary committee to the effect that the defendant shall pay all costs in availing himself of the plea in abatement, is pending. This bill will be considered to-day in the Senate.

Mr. Moore, the Senator from Martin and Washington, has introduced a bill to re-enact and amend the ordinance of the Convention, which meets with much favor.—The bill merely postpones the operation of the present Stay Law for twelve months.—Mr. Matthews, of Stokes, has before the Senate a bill to prevent litigation and the ruinous sacrifice of the property of honest debtors, which makes it unlawful to collect debts contracted before May, 1861, and other measures equally radical, are before both Houses, but have very little strength. Mr. Latham, of Craven, has introduced a bill in the House for the relief of the people of North Carolina, which takes from the County and Superior Courts all jurisdiction except in cases of tort, and takes from the Supreme Court all appellate jurisdiction in actions of debt, assumpsit, &c., and Sheriffs and Clerks are prohibited, under heavy penalties, from selling property under dormant judgments, or issuing writs of assumpsit, debt, &c. This bill was the subject of an animated debate, its friends trying to prevent its reference to the Judiciary committee. It was referred, however, and that committee has reported adversely. It can hardly pass the House, but strange to say, radical as it is, it finds many supporters.

Here, then, is a brief summary of the efforts at legislation upon the subject of "relief." It will be seen that none of them have as yet been adopted, but every effort will be made to push one or more through during the present week. You will be advised of the result.

The grand Consolidation scheme, which has rested quietly in the files of the Senate Internal Improvement committee, has been again warmed into life by a favorable report from that committee submitted on Saturday. A few days previous, Mr. Perry, the intelligent and gentlemanly Commoner from Carteret, introduced the bill into the House, but it received a check by an adverse report from the committee. The bill will hardly pass the Senate, but that it should have been introduced by, and will receive the support of, some of the extreme Western men, is a source of regret. As long as this is a possible measure, it can hardly be expected that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road can take any steps to form a junction in Catawba county, and unite its strength with the Western Extension road, to push over the mountains, for should the Consolidation scheme afterwards be accomplished, the former road would hardly be a respectable branch of the grand trunk.

E.

Education in North Carolina.

In our first article upon this subject, we assumed the admission of the paramount importance of general primary education, and before going further in treating the different heads, under which education will be presented, we simply remark that some of our cotemporaries have misunderstood our first article, which misunderstanding will best be corrected by what will follow in this and subsequent ones which will appear in our columns.

No well regulated society can exist without the basis of a high moral sentiment; without that virtue which cannot be purchased, but which raises its possessor above price. We do not mean to present an Utopian view of perfection in human society, but to impress the necessity and importance of the careful and diligent cultivation of the moral, while we develop and stimulate the mental faculties. The children of the present day have been even more afflicted than their parents, by the political and social revolutions of the country, and while all know that *home* is the first and most natural fountain from which the young heart should draw its moral nourishment, yet we must not forget that *public* education has chiefly to deal with those classes whose misfortune it has been to have felt the want of all instruction, and who, like their children, cry for assistance. To guide the young into the paths of honor, honesty, purity and religion, is the first duty of education. The methods by which this is to be accomplished, constitute the practical part with which those who direct the operations of education have to deal; and in our judgment the first great lever to be used in this inestimable work is that moral law which God himself has written for the control of men. The Holy Bible is the text book first demanded, and which with its simple but greatest truths may and should reach the understanding and hearts of every child. The liberality of our laws is such as to open that book to all. It is for our wisdom to devise and establish means and measures for the proper and effectual application of its lessons. The facts of the Bible are so striking, and its precepts so plain, so far as moral principles are concerned, that the simplest intellect may comprehend them. In the schools it must be the duty of the teachers, and that duty should be conscientiously discharged with zeal and energy, to present those facts and impress, those precepts in such a way, so as, if not to make Christians, to educate honest men and virtuous women. As in all things else which have to be taught, there will be found diversity of facility in the imparter. Yet the first requisite is that the instructor be thoroughly alive to the value of these principles, and that he be their faithful guardian and active, practical propagator. In the every day exercises of the school-room the inculcation of these moral lessons should form the most important and impressive part, and in the intercourse of the children with each other, their practice should receive the closest observation and universal application. Superiority in theoretical knowledge of moral facts should be more highly regarded than the same in worldly lore, and the performances of a moral duty should receive a commendation and reward far above the perfect execution of any mere mental task or physical feat. The mind and heart of the teacher should be ever active and zealous in fulfilling his whole duty to the precious charges intrusted to his care. That teacher who is regardless of the moral growth of his pupils is as little fit for his vocation as the medical charlatan who trifles with the life of his confiding patient. The child of eight years may better be taught the lessons of practical piety and high-toned honor than when he is twice that age. We all know that there is great truth in the proverb "the boy is father to the man."—Reason may with experience correct the errors of intellect, but nothing will eradicate moral obliquity.

Next in importance to moral culture should be placed physical training. By this term we do not mean that unnatural and forced development which may produce some prodigy of an acrobat, or some pugilistic phenomenon, but that proper consideration of, and studious regard for, nature's laws, violations of which are perhaps no where more frequent than in schools. And one of the first causes of injury to children of tender age is the discomfort and restraint, physically, to which they are too frequently exposed—sometimes from ignorance, at others from neglect, and still at others from love of greedy gain. In public institutions, fostered and controlled by State authority, there can be no proper excuse for either of the above named evils.—The indifference with which the exercises, out of study hours, are treated by most of those having charge of schools, is assignable in most instances to the fact of no interest ever having been shown by parents in a matter of so much importance. For weeks and months together whole schools are permitted to go without physical exercise enough to raise a bead of perspiration, and then permitted to rush into the greatest excess of momentary and violent exertion. Or from an excess of bodily work they are suddenly put to close and sedentary study, each system, or want of system, producing equally injurious consequences to the child's constitution. If for no other reason than to secure regular, natural, and necessary exercise, the military schools recommend themselves; but with small children such a system could not be followed. The good sense of the teacher ought to be able to devise suitable amusements, and his appreciation of his duties should cause him to induce the children to participate in them as regularly as they make their recitations. If there is force in what we have said relative to male schools, the same remarks apply with double vigor to those of the opposite sex. There is no natural reason why a girl of any age should not take an equal amount of exercise with a boy, but we will grant that the mode may and should differ. We may be taught by nature in this, for where are to be found the best specimens of female physiques? The observations of any traveler will tell you among the rural and pastoral people of any mountain region, where, as a rule, the females share with the males the labor of the fields and the care of the flocks; nothing can more effectually undermine health in either sex of any age, than the hot-house system and densely packed odor of many public and private schools.

Concerning Tariffs.

A most extraordinary fact in the history of this country is that there have been nineteen new tariffs within the last forty years—eleven of which have been passed within the last five years. These last eleven have been on a steadily rising scale, and, if the one now before Congress passes, the duties on all foreign imports will average seventy (70) per cent. The papers of the country, with a very few exceptions, are loudly protesting against the present tariff, and denouncing the extreme protectionists—who are really an exceedingly small class—for the efforts which they are thus making to destroy foreign trade, and thus to bring financial distress upon the people. Massachusetts is carrying things with a high hand, and the manufacturers of the other States are in full cry behind her; but the almost universal discontent of the masses at the North with this effort to *prohibit* (for it amounts to that) the foreign trade of the country, is strong evidence that they are getting tired of such legislation, and will not longer submit to it. The *Nation*, an ably conducted journal which does not generally find matter for unfavorable comment in the proceedings of Congress, charges that, since the tariff of 1864, "the controversy before Congress has not been between free trade and protection, but between an importunate and unscrupulous lobby and the community at large," and it further ominously remarks, "and the facility with which Congressmen are manipulated by the lobby is, in our minds, *one* of the signs that the Republican party is forgetting what are the conditions of long retention of power in a free country."

It goes on to say that if the present tariff is passed it will not last over a year, and that it will be found "intolerable, incomprehensible, onerous, incapable of execution, promotive of fraud and smuggling," &c., &c.

Experience has certainly proved that the great body of the people of this country prefer a moderate tariff, which will, *at least*, put the native producer on an equality with the foreign one, either to free trade or extreme protection. The free trade men of the South, while it was exclusively a producing section, will, we suppose, not be found so intensely wedded to that theory when manufactures begin to be numerous here, for circumstances do wonderfully alter cases; but the very fact that they will have experienced both conditions, will be an advantage to the legislation of the country on the subject of tariff—that is to say, provided the Southern States ever have a voice in the matter.

In contemplating the gradual, but sure acquisition of power by the manufacturing interests of the North, one can hardly restrain a sentiment of respect for the persistent, untiring exertions by which that result has been accomplished. In it, too, is to be plainly seen the tremendous influences which those interests wield in a country, and from it is to be deduced one of the most valuable lessons which the South can learn. In conversations with leading business men of the North since the war, the writer of this has frequently heard the prediction, that in the course of a few years the relative positions of New England and the Southern States, on the subject of protection, would be reversed—that the high tariff men would be on this side of Mason and Dixon's line. Whatever importance may be attached to these predictions, or however exaggerated they may be, one thing is very certain, viz: that manufactures will pay better in a country where the staple is at the factory door, than where freight, insurance, &c., take off a large slice of the profits, and as a necessary consequence, capital will seek such a country as the former in preference to the latter for manufacturing purposes. In this connection, we are reminded of an argument which we heard a prominent member of Congress use in regard to the tax of three cents a pound on cotton. He said he thought he could demonstrate that it would be of ultimate benefit to the South to lay a tax of ten cents a pound instead of three, as such legislation would force English capital into the South for manufactures. We confess that we considered the benefit so ultimate as not to be visible to us at present, and we expressed the hope that he would not allow his devotion to the South to force him to such legislation. Still all these things are straws indicating the direction of the wind.

We never hear of a tariff without thinking of an incident that once occurred in North Carolina. A wag, who was a little "tight" withal, undertook, on tax-gathering day in a certain county some years ago, to explain to a gazing crowd what the tariff was; and this was the explanation: "You think, no doubt, fellow-citizens, that this tariff, about which the papers are making such a fuss, is some big thing, but it ain't so. I have seen it, and I tell you it is a d—d little thing about so long, (measuring on his arm) and no bigger than a flying squirrel." This gave perfect satisfaction as coming from one who had "seen it," and the crowd adjourned to take a drink, expressing their contempt for so small an affair. In those good old times the poor did not realize the "size" of the tariff in the enormous prices of the necessaries of life—but if the present tariff passes, they will see it and come to the conclusion that it is a very gigantic animal.

A New Stay Law.

A gentleman who arrived in the city on Wednesday from Pitt county, reports that the Sheriff of that county was assaulted by a party of armed men, a few miles from the town of Greenville, a day or two since, and several executions and papers then in his possession, returnable at the Spring term of the County Court, were seized and destroyed. The parties then proceeded to Greenville, and entering the Clerk's office enacted the same scene, seizing and destroying all the papers in that officer's possession, also returnable at the Spring term of the County Court.

A feeling of intense excitement prevails throughout Pitt and the adjoining counties in consequence of this event, and strenuous efforts are being made to discover some clue which will lead to the recognition of the parties perpetrating the outrage. Their efforts are attended, however, with considerable difficulty, the Sheriff being unable to recognize any one of the party, so thoroughly were they disguised.

This act establishes for Pitt county, quite an effective stay law, which will be felt for some time to come.

Charlotte and Wilmington.

The Charlotte *Times*, in speaking of the prosperity of that city, says:

"One day last week, we counted from our window, 60 wagons at one time, standing in the streets. Many were loaded with cotton and all with country produce. We suppose that there is not a fair day that the number would not average fifty wagons. Tempted yesterday by the exceeding beauty of the day, we strolled through the city, and in every direction saw houses going up. The improvement is marked as it is rapid. This county, with its prosperity and boundless mineral and agricultural wealth, will ultimately pour her treasures into Wilmington. We like the enterprise of her people, and hope yet to see her rewarded.—The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, when finished, will afford us much the shortest route to the ocean, and then Wilmington will grow. Her merchants are not now doing themselves justice as they ought to, by pushing their acquaintance in this region. Soon we hope all this will change. Newbern is much more enterprising and liberal with the printer's ink, and the consequence is, she is getting a fair share of our trade. She is a queenly little city any way, and deserves all the success she meets with. She has wonderful facilities, and her enterprising capitalists and merchants are constantly bringing them to the attention of shippers and buyers. We want to see North Carolina cities built up, and if they are true to themselves there is a bright future both for Wilmington and Newbern."

Monthly Exports.

Our table of EXPORTS for the month of January, in another column, as compared with the previous month (December) shows a decrease in spirits turpentine, of 968 bbls.; crude turpentine 711 bbls.; rosin, 5,506 bbls.; tar, 794 bbls.; cotton sheeting, 6 bales; peanuts, 6,043 bushels; shingles, 252,475; and an *increase* of 195 bbls. pitch; 285 bales cotton; 728,569 feet P. P. lumber; 81,000 feet P. P. timber; 25,800 juniper staves, and 55,500 oak staves.

THE Charlotte *Times* says it had supposed that much cotton was raised in New Hanover county. We can assure the *Times* that cotton has rarely ever been produced to any extent in said county. Some little we believe was made last year, but how much we are not prepared to say.

Caution.

Frequent complaints have recently reached us from responsible persons, in various parts of the country, of which the following, from a gentleman in Kentucky, is a specimen:

That one of the rooms in the Bible House is rented to a quack doctor, or a doctor who sends out his circulars, which are calculated to deceive or impose upon the people, as coming from the Bible House in New York. Many imagine that they are sanctioned by the Bible House. From other sources we learn that the room referred to is No. 12 Bible House.

We reply that no room in the Bible House is rented to any such person. "No. 12 Bible House," is occupied exclusively by the U. S. Government, as Station D., Branch New York Post Office.

We cannot prevent any matter going through the Post Office. The circulars referred to above, as we have reason to believe, are issued by a person, whose real office is in another part of the city, and who, by this mean subterfuge, thus attempts, with too much success, to deceive foolish people and get their money, for his own profit and the ruin of others.

(Signed)

SECRETARIES AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, N. Y. Jan. 12, 1867.

The band of the Stonewall Brigade, of Virginia, is to be reorganized.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, 1867.

Mr. Wilson presented a memorial from the Agricultural society of the county of Mecklenburg, on the subject of foreign immigration, which was read, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The resignation of Mr. Q. Busbee, assistant clerk of the Senate, was read from the clerk's desk.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate proceeded to fill the vacancy. Mr. Chas. M. Busbee was nominated by Mr. Clark, and Mr. P. Foster by Mr. Jones, which resulted in the election of Mr. Busbee, by a vote of 41 to 3.

Mr. Hall presented a memorial from the magistrates of New Hanover county, asking additional fees. On his motion it was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the manner of pleading therein, reported back the same asking to be discharged from its further consideration. The e being a large number of bills on the same subject now before the committee on the Judiciary, and the whole subject being maturely considered by it, very important legal and constitutional questions are involved, and the committee on Propositions and Grievances believe that the committee on the Judiciary, appointed with reference to such questions, is the proper one to consider them. They deem it highly expedient that this Assembly should mature some safe plan for a stay in the collection of debts, and believe that a definite conclusion will be more easily reached by having all the plans on the subject before one committee. The reference was made.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance to whom was referred a bill providing for the payment of the int rest on bonds of the State now due, recommending its passage. Also a bill authorizing the exchange of the bonds issued to the Western North Carolinia Railroad Company, for new bonds, considered the same and reported a bill as a substitute.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Corporations reported back the bill to incorporate Kittrell Spring Female College, recommending its passage. Also a bill to incorporate the Pigeon River Mining and Manufacturing Company, recommending its passage.

Mr. Leach, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a House bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, had considered the same, and proposed several amendments and recommended its passage, and on his motion it was made a special order at 11½ o'clock Tuesday next.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate Waynesville Baptist College, recommended its passage.

BILLS.

Mr. Gash, from the committee on a Penitentiary, reported a bill for the construction of a Penitentiary in this State, as a substitute for the original bill on that subject, which had been misplaced; the bill was read and made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land and Emigration aid Company, submitted several amendments, and on his motion it was referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the rules were suspended and the vote by which the bill relating to the Chatham Railroad Company was tatled on yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill was made a special order for Thursday next.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill making provision for working public roads came up on its second and third readings. [This bill exempts ministers and magistrates from working on the roads.]

Resolution in favor of the City of Raleigh relative to stock subscribed in the Chatham Road.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the City of Wilmington to fund her back debts was taken up, the merits of the bill discussed, and Mr. Wiggins offered an amendment which was adopted, and the bill passed its final reading.

Bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina came up, with a substitute offered by a majority of the committee on the Judiciary. The original bill author zes justices of the peace to try petty offences and provides for the e ection of magistrates by the people. The substitute is opposed to clothing them with jurisdiction to try petty offences.

Messrs. Adams, Berry, Robins and Covington supported the original bill, and Mr. Leach favored the substitute. Mr Hall stated that he did not think it good policy owing to the present condition of the country, to present constitutional questions to the people at this time, and, in order to cut off debate on the subject, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which motion was lost. Pending its consideration, on motion of Mr. Ferebee, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1867.

Mr. Davis from the Judiciary committee reported back the bill to abolish the office of state Geologist, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. Patton, for the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a substitute for the bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina railroad.

Mr. Harper, for the Finance committee, reported back the bill to revise and consolidate the various acts relating to the collection and return of taxes for the support of the Indigent Insane, recomending its passage. The bill passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr. Richardson, from the Judiciary committee reported "a bill to amend section 1 and 3, chap. 10, of the Revised Code, entitled 'Auctions and Auctioneers.'"

Mr. McKay, for the same committee, reported a bill to enable Guardians and others to adjust their accounts.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Ashworth, a resolution requesting the Judiciary committee to declare (by bill or otherwise) the meaning of section 51, chapter 46 and section 18, chapter 118, Revised Code.

By Mr. Granberry a resolution that the House hold evening sessions from and after to-day.—(Lies over under rule.)

By Mr. Bradsher, a joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on the 11th of February inst. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Waugh.

By Mr. McRae, a resolution in favor of Walter L. Steele, of Richmond county.

By Mr. Baker, a resolution in favor of S. W. Chamberlain, of Edgecombe county.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to raise revenue, on its second reading.

Amendments were adopted having the effect to exempt from taxation farming utensils and stock not exceeding $200 in value, *unless they be for sale*.

Household and kitchen furniture, books, pictures, &c., were exempt from taxation.

One of them, offered by Mr. Richardson, proposed to strike out in Schedule 3, cl ss 2, of Schedule C, the words "worn by males." This amendment proposed, in effect, to tax jewelry belonging to females.

Mr. Dargan opposed the amendment on high Constitutional ground. It proposed taxation without representation. He was not an advocate of "Woman's Rights," as interpreted by Anna Dickinson, Lucy Stone and other strong-minded females, but the ladies of North Carolina had not asked the right to vote, and he was unwilling to tax their ornaments. He objected to the amendment on the score of decency. He deemed it highly indecorus and improper to be sending big flat-footed Sheriffs into ladies' bourdoirs to pry into their boxes and count their trinkets. These remarks elicited much laughter and the amendment received its quietus.

An amendment offered by Mr. Stone to sec. 14, schedule B, proposing to strike out the words "for his own use," was also rejected.

The object of this amendment was to exempt from taxation spiritnous liquors distilled for one's own use. The bil passed its second reading.

Engrossed bills "to provide for the building a Fence in Perquimans county," and "to extend the time for the return to the county Courts of the lands to be sold for taxes," and "a resolution providing for protecting and marking the graves of North Carolina Soldiers in Oakwood Cemetery, Virginia," had their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the rules were suspended as to the last named resolution and it passed its several readings. (Appropriates $1,000 for the purpose indicated.)

He House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 2, 1867.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Guardians and minor children, reported back the same and recommended that no further legislation be adopted on this subject.

By the same, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of passing some law empowering Executors, Administrators and Guardians to compromise claims with persons who may be indebted to their wards and estates considered the same and do not think any such legislation is required, that Trustees acting in good faith, are clothed with that authority as the law now stands, and the committee ask to be discharged.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was re-committed a bill to protect landlords against insolvent tenants, with a substitute for the same, recommended the passage of the original bill.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a resolution relative to furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, proposed several amendments and recommended its passage.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to better secure payment for rents, had considered the same and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Greensboro' Female College reported back the same, recommending its passage.

Mr. Koonce, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill relative to the consolidation of the Atlantic and North Carolina and the North Carolina Railroad Companies, had considered the same and recommended its passage.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Wiggins, a bill from the committee on Finance authorizing the issue of new bonds to the Western Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the State, dated October 1st, 1861.

Mr. Robinson, a bill to incorporate the town of Franklinsville in the county of Randolph. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Gash, a bill relative to the Magistrates of Henderson county.

On motion of Mr. Covington the rules were suspended and a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Union was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Leach the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate Newbern Lodge No. 245 was taken up and passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor relative to a correspondence with a benevolent society of ladies in the city of New York, proposing to furnish provisions to the needy of this State provided the State will repay the expense of freight. The House proposes to refer the same to a joint select committee; concurred in and the Speaker designated Messrs. Harriss, of Franklin, Caldwell and Kelly as the Senate branch of the committee.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor, enclosing the report of the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad with a proposition to refer the same to the committee on Finance, reference made.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Bill to incorporate the Lexington Mining Company came up, was amended, and passed under the suspension of the rules.

Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Street Railway Company, in the town of Fayetteville, came up and passed its several readings.

Bill to encourage emigration came up on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Love, it was re-committed to the committee on Corporations.

A message was received from the House transmitting the bill to revise or consolidate the various acts relating to the collection and return of taxes for the support of indigent insane. On motion of Mr. Gash, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Planters' Mutual Benefit Company came up. Mr. McCorkle offered to amend, which was agreed to.—Passed.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Bingham Coal Mining Company, came up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Dental Association came up. On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was amended. Some discussion ensued, and on motion of Mr. Leach, it was re-committed to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, reported a bill from the committee on Corporations, to incorporate the American Mining and Manufacturing Company, proposing sundry amendments and recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Speed, the Senate adjourned until Monday 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, February 2, 1867.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a report from the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House proceeded to consider the Revenue bill, on its third reading.

Sundry amendments were offered, discussed and rejected. Pending the consideration of the bill, the hour arrived for the special order, viz: the appointment of additional Justices of the Peace. A number of nominations were made and transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

An engrossed bill to enable the city of Wilmington to provide for the payment of its debt, had its first reading and then, on motion of Mr. McNair, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 4, 1867.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a petition from the justices of the peace of New Hanover county, reported by bill recommending its passage.

RESOLUTION AND BILLS.

Mr. Hall, a resolution to amend the 3rd section of the seventh clause of the Revised Code, instructing the Judiciary committee to consider the same, adopted.

Mr. Hall, a bill to increase the fees of the inspectors of Naval Stores in the City of Wilmington, referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Love, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Express Company, ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Gash, a bill to amend an act prescribing the duties of Clerks issuing marriage licenses, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Battle, a resolution proposing to send a message to the House asking their concurrence in the resolution providing that no new resolution or bill shall be introduced or considered from and after Friday the 15th of this month. Mr. Speed moved to lay the resolution on the table, not agreed to, and on the passage of the resolution the yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 to 10. Mr. Hall moved to reconsider the vote; agreed to. Mr. Hall then moved to amend by striking out Friday and insert Monday next. Mr. Love moved to lay the amendment with the resolution on the table; not agreed to, and the amendment was adopted and the resolution passed as amended.

A message was received from the House transmitting numerous names for the appointment of magistrates of different counties, all of which were concurred in, with the exception of additional names for the county of Warren, which, on motion of Mr. Thornton, was laid on the table, for the purpose of reducing the number, as agreed upon by the delegation from that county.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina came up, and on motion of Mr. Berry, its further consideration was postponed for the present, and made the special order for Friday next at 12 o'clock.

PENITENTIARY.

Bill to establish a Penitentiary in this State, having been made the special order for 12 o'clock, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Gash, was read by sections, sundry amendments were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill to be entitled an act to consolidate the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company, the N. C. R. R. Company and the Western N. C. R. R. Company, came up on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Love, its further consideration for the present was postponed and made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Bill to protect landlords against insolvent tenants came up on its second reading with a substitute for the same offered by Mr. Wiggins. Mr. Berry moved to amend by striking out the third section of the substitute, upon this motion the yeas and nays were called and the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 20 to 16. Mr. Gash moved to amend by striking out the fourth section, pending its consideration, on motion of Mr. Covington, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867.

Mr. McKay presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Cowan, a memorial from citizens of New Hanover county, accompanied by a bil to change the mode of appointing auctioneers in the city of Wilmington. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kenan, from the Judiciary committee, reported back *favorably* a bil in relation to set-off, and *unfavorably* a bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds, &c.

By Mr. Perry, of Carteret, from the same committee *unfavorably* upon "a bill for the relief of the people of North Carolina, introduced by Mr. Latham, of Craven.

On motion of Mr. McNair, this report was ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider a bill to transfer the Land Scrip donated by the United States for an agricultural College.

(As pertinent to the matter under consideration, Mr. McKay submitted a report from a special committee, to which had been referred a memorial from the Trustees of the University.

This report recommended a transfer of the scrip, or an appropriation of the interest arising therefrom, to the University at Chapel Hill, for the establishment of an Agricultural College.)

Mr. Davis moved to amend the bill as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That it shall be the privilege of the County Court, in each county in the State, forever, to select annually one native of the State, resident in said county, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, without the requisite means to defray the expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the University, for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each county may always have one representative in the Institution."

Mr. Davis addressed the House in support of the bill, urging the peculiar claims of Chapel Hill, and the advantage to be derived from a transfer of the scrip to that Institution.

Mr. McKay offered a bill to establish an Agricultural and Mechanical College at the University of North Carolina, and for the relief of the University, as a substitute for the bill under discussion.

Mr. Davis opposed the substitute, chiefly for the reason that it made the Public Treasurer the Trustee of the fund. This, though not intended as such, was a reflection upon the Trustees of the University. Besides, the Treasurer's duties were multifarious, and he could not devote that exclusive attention to the interests of this fund which they would constantly demand. He also opposed the substitute because of the appropriation in advance of $7,000 which it proposed.

Mr. Cowan, addressed the House in support of the original bill, and read from the act of Congress donating the scrip, to show that the State should act definitely upon this matter at the present session. He adverted to the fact that the State had no power to divert this fund from its original purpose, or to place it beyond its own control, and argued that the University being the only institution under the control of the State, the Land scrip must be bestowed upon it, or else, another institution must now be created to receive this endowment, and effect the objects proposed.

The question recurring upon the substitute, it was rejected—Yeas 38; Nays 65.

The amendment offered by Mr. Davis was adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, offered an amendment diverting escheats from the University and donating them hereafter to other colleges in the State.

Mr. Hodnett opposed both bill and amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the bill was amended by providing that pupils may be admitted to the branches of Agriculture and Mechanic arts, who possess the requisite qualifications for those studies, without requiring the previous Literary training requisite for admission into the regular college courses.

The bill was further amended by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That the University shall comply with the act of Congress, and make its leading object to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific studies and including Military Tactics.

The bill as amended, passed its second reading. Ayes 65, Nays 37

A bill to exchange a certain amount of stock in the N. C. Railroad, with the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, and for other purposes, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Dargan, who addressed the House, explaining its purview and urging its passage. Passed its second reading.

Messages were received from the Governor in relation to the Literary Fund; and to the investigation of the affairs of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer.

Sundry engrossed bills had their first reading.

Mr. Chadwick introduced a bill to establish a criminal court in the city of Newbern.

By Mr. Baker, a bill to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount, in Edgecombe county.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 5, 1867.

Mr. Richardson presented a memorial from the citizens of Moore county, the proceedings of a public meeting held in that county, praying that the General Assembly will pass some bill for the protection of the debtor and to protect property sold under execution. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a memorial relative to immigration, reported that they had maturely considered the subject and that it was of importance, but that if private capital could not accomplish the purposes contemplated, they believe the financial condition of the State will not justify any expenditure of public funds to secure it. They, therefore, adhere to a former report on the same subject, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to amend and re-enact an act, to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, reported that having considered the subject in a former bill, ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to prevent unnecessary costs on official bonds, considered the same and recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Speed, from the committee on Insane Asylum, who was instructed to report on all outstanding claims, held that the claims were just and should be paid, and recommended the passage of a resolution making appropriation to pay the same.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Kelley, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McLean, a bill to set apart and perpetuate McIntyre Cemetery in the county of Cumberland.

By the same, from the committee on Finance, a bill to authorize the issue of new bonds in place of bonds issued by the State for the benefit of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad in 1862.

Mr. Cowles, a bill authorizing the President of the Western Railroad Company to borrow money on the faith and credit of the State, referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Avery, a bill to incorporate the Northwestern Railroad Company. On his motion it was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, and on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, it was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor, enclosing a correspondence from the board of Education and Literary fund, with a proposition to print the same and refer to the committee on Education, concurred in.

A message was received from the House transmitting a message from the Governor covering a report from the Attorney General relating to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, proposing to refer the same to a joint select committee; concurred in, and the Speaker designated Messrs. Hall, Williams and Lloyd as the Senate branch of the committee.

STAY LAW.

Bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, having been made the special order for 12 o'clock, was taken up and read by sections, sundry amendments were adopted, and Mr. Moore offered a substitute for the whole, and urged its adoption. Mr. Leach favored the original bill, and at the close of his remarks, moved that all the bills on this subject be recommitted to the joint select committee on the judicial system. Mr McLean thought the idea a good one, but feared action on this subject would be delayed too long if the reference is made. Mr. Covington favored the substitute offered by Mr. Moore, and preferred immediate action. Mr. Avery proposed to amend the motion to refer, by limiting the committee, at farthest, to report by Friday next, and the motion to recommit was withdrawn. Mr. Wiggins thought it proper to refer the bill, and Mr. Jones renewed the motion to refer. The question on its recommittal recurring, the ayes and nays were called, and the motion to recommit was carried by a vote of 25 to 15.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to protect Landlords against insolvent tenants was taken up, the question being put on the adoption of the substitute for the original bill, pending its discussion, on motion of Mr. Avery, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Waugh, a resolution authorizing the Governor to pay freight on supplies furnished by benevolent societies.

By Mr. Wilson, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Judiciary committee, as to the expediency of legislation to authorize Executors, &c., in certain cases, to sell notes of hand, bonds, etc., belonging to their estates.

BILLS.

By Mr. Cowan, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Institute, and a bill to incorporate the National Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. Autry, a bill allowing debtors the privilege of paying their old debts in State Bank Money, or its equivalent in current funds (This bill was made the special order for Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M.)

By Mr Holderby, a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace.

By Mr McKay, a bill to amend "an act concerning negroes, and persons of color, or of mixed blood."

Also, a bill to amend chapter 62, section 16, Revised Code, so as to compel the return of Executions issued by Justices of the Peace.

By Mr Peebles, a bill to abolish usury; and a bill to change the tenure of the office of Sheriff.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue Bill on its third reading.

Section 1st of schedule A, was amended on motion of Mr. Logan by providing for the deduction of the gross amount of expenses in listing income tax.

Section 9, of the same schedule, was amended on motion of Mr Moorehead, by exempting from taxation vessels of more than 5 tons burthen.

Section 14, of class 3, schedule A, was amended on motion of Mr Harding, by providing, in addition to the tax on pistols, dirks, &c., that on failure to pay said tax, the weapon shall be forfeited, and sold by the Sheriff, the proceeds of sale to be appropriated to the county fund.

Section 14 of schedule B, was amended on motion of Mr Durham, by striking out the tax of ten cents per gallon on brandy distilled from it.

Mr Perry of Wake moved to strike out the whole of section 14, which taxes distillers. Not agreed to.

Pending further consideration of the Revenue bill the House adjourned.

[The Reporter regrets the occurrence of a material omission in the proceedings of yesterday, by which unintentional injustice was done Messrs. Foard, Everett and others, who opposed the bill transferring Land Scrip to the University.

(That portion of the report which was omitted, was by mistake left in the Reporter's portfolio, and it was not discovered until this morning.)

[The report of the Attorney General read in the House on yesterday, was relative to an investigation of the affairs of "the Cape Fear Navigation Company," instead of "the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company," as erroneously stated. The report was highly favorable to the company.]

The Plan of Adjustment.

We copy the following from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 5th inst. We find the same proposed amendment in the Richmond *Examiner*. The Raleigh *Sentinel* says it has been furnished with a manuscript copy of the proposed plan of settlement, by Hon. Lewis Hanes, of Salisbury, who, as a party in the conference, on his own responsibility, furnishes it for publication thus early, believing that no scheme involving such important consequences, should be kept from an interested public:

"We have gathered from various sources a partial history of this scheme. Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, ex-Gov. Marvin, of Florida, Hon. N. Boyden and Hon. Lewis Hanes, of North Carolina, and Judge J. T. Jones, of Arkansas, being in Washington City on other business, after frequent conversations with members of Congress and others, both Democrats and Republicans, Conservative and Radical, felt that the exigencies of the country demanded the earnest efforts of every true friend of the South and of the Union. They accordingly determined upon a conference, each acting upon his own personal responsibility, and disclaiming all right to act in a representative capacity.—Several conferences were held, and the following programme was agreed upon as the only one they could devise promising to effect the desired end:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Article 14.—Section 1. The Union under the Constitution is, and shall be, perpetual. No State shall pass any law or ordinance to secede or withdraw from the Union, and any such law or ordinance shall be null and void.

Section 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate. But neither the United States nor any other State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the government or authority of the United States.

Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without the due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, exclude from voting at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature or other officers elective by the people, any of the inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the elective franchise, shall not be counted in the basis of representation. No State shall require as a property qualification for voters more than two hundred and fifty dollars worth of taxable property, nor as an educational qualification more education than enough to enable the voter to read the Constitution in the English language and write his own name.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION.

Article. Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year and in the county in which he offers to vote six months, immediately preceding the day of election, and who can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and can write his own name, or who may be the owner of two hundred and fifty dollars worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature and all other officers elective by the people of the State: *Provided*, That no person by reason of this article, shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of this State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws.

"They were strongly impresssed with the idea, that in the unfortunate conflict which had arisen between President Johnson and the majority in Congress, that neither party could be expected to propose terms of compromise or recede from their position; and likewise, that the relations of the parties North, forbade a hope of compromise; and that, therefore, the position of the South, between these conflicting interests, was becoming more and more serious and complicated every day. With these convictions, they determined to assume the responsibility of devising a plan, which, although drawn up in the spirit of compromise, might, without any surrender of honor, be adopted by Southern Legislatures as a proposition to Congress.

"This plan, we learn, has been submitted to members of Congress, members of the Cabinet and prominent men from the several Northern States. Conservative men of all parties spoke favorably of it, and we are assured that many of the best friends of the South at Washington, urge the propriety of its early approval by the Legislature and our people.

"We are are not prepared to express an opinion upon so grave a proposition, without due consideration, and we have not had time to weigh it, in all its bearings. It is a matter however, of great magnitude, and should be calmly and seriously pondered. If such a programme were tendered to us by the North as a *finality*,—an end to all further collisions between the two sections, objectionable as the verbiage and the principles involved, in some few instances in the scheme, may be to us, such is our anxiety to end the clamor, and so strong is our devotion to a constitutional Union, we should accept it. Nevertheless, we feel, though the proposition comes from an unofficial source and accompanied by no such official assurances of favor in the North as inspires confidence of its acceptance, the scheme should not be hastily disposed of, and especially should not be hastily condemned. With the feelings, purposes and anxieties of the parties proposing this scheme, we entirely sympathize, because we are sure they are honest men and true friends of the South, however much we may have differed with them on some points during the unfortunate contest.

From the Winston Sentinel.

Coal Field Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of High Point, held on the 25th of January, Sewel Farlow being called to the chair, and the object of the meeting being explained, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the committee appointed and adopted:

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of North Carolina, a charter has been granted to extend the Coal Field Railroad, to some point on the N. C. Railroad.

And Whereas, it is believed said road could be extended to the N. C. Railroad, at High Point, over ground as well or better adapted to the building of said road than it could to any other point.

And whereas, by reaching this place it will connect with said road at the point by which the thoroughfare or old dirt road passes over which the multiplicity of wagons from the valley of the Yadkin, and an extensive back country were accustomed to pass on their way to market at Fayetteville, ever since it was known as Cross Creek Town, and at a point on the N. C Railroad, that is at least ten miles nearer the trade of a greater portion of the mountain country than any other point, and from the geographical position of the country, at and from this point, it is of more easy access to this region of country than any other point, for proof of which we would invite an inspection of the Railroad books, as to the amount of freight received at this point in times past.

And whereas, said freight from said section will for the reason above set forth always seek its outlet by Railroad, at this point, and whereas it is once freighted on the N. C. Railroad, it gives Fayetteville an unequal chance, as it will be more apt to go to other markets, than to change to the Coal Field Railroad, for the Fayetteville market, should said road connect at any other point!

And whereas, should the road connect at this point, Fayetteville would, through one of her old channels, regain the trade of her former tradesmen.

Therefore, we the citizens of High Point, would most respectfully set forth and show to the stockholders of said road and to the citizens of Fayetteville, that although being desirous for the interest of our town, that said road should connect at this place, it would not be to our interest alone, but it would give Fayetteville an equal chance to reach the trade of a great section of country that abounds in cereals, tobacco, fruits, minerals, coal and lime, and that although, we may appear to be weak in a pecuniary view, to give as much present aid as we would wish. Yet we believe we are as strong as the strongest, in insuring you future aid in the way of freight, which will be of lasting benefit to the stockholders of said road and to the markets of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Therefore Resolved, By this meeting that we most earnestly call on and invite the stockholders of said road, to give the above facts set forth a careful and candid consideration, believing thereby that it will dispel from their mind any idea that our move in this matter is for self interest alone, in the fact that it is on the direct line, by way of Salem and Mt. Airy, to connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Should that be contemplated and in the meantime, in reaching this point, it opens up to the market of Fayetteville the products of the valley of the Yadkin, and of that vast region of country between this and the Mountains.

Resolved, That we believe the foregoing objects will be more completely and fully obtained by connecting the road with the N. C. Road at this place, than they will by connecting at an other point more distant from this great region of country and more difficult of access.

Resolved, That although our town is in its infancy, and its citizens, in common with others, were bereft by the late war of their means and property, yet in view of the great benefit, they believe this road will extend to them for recovering their hopes, they will extend what aid their limited means will admit of, to the conveying out of said enterprise.

Resolved, That the Raleigh *Sentinel*, Winston *Sentinel*, Salem paper, and Fayetteville paper be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

SEWEL FARLOW, *Chm'n.*
ROBT. C. LINDSEY, *Sec't'y.*

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 6—P. M.

SENATE.—Four Executive communications were received and laid upon the table.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of South Carolina and Arkansas, asking the establishment of loyal governments. Referred to the reconstruction committee.

The Senate disagreed to the amendment including Cabinet officers and adjourned after an Executive session.

HOUSE—A communication from the Secretary of State, which states that he is authentically notified of the adoption of the constitutional amendment by five States, was received.

A bill instructing the Clerk to include in the roll only the States now represented, was passed.

A bill providing for three Commissioners to examine candidates for office, was passed by a vote of 71 to 67.

Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction committee, reported a bill for a more effecient government for the insurrectionary States.

The preamble reiterates the old story of the nullity of the present governments and the necessity of new ones for the protection of the rights of loyalists.

The bill divides the States into military districts. Virginia comprises the first; North and South Carolina the second; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth.

An officer not under the rank of a Brigadier General, appointed by the General of the army, shall command each district. The district commander, when in his judgment it is necessary, shall organize a military commission.

United States Courts may issue writs of *habeas corpus* on certain endorsements of a commissioned officer, sentences affecting life, or liberty to be approved by the commander of the district.

There are indications that Stevens will press the bill to a vote to-morrow.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

Cotton is more active and a shade firmer—sales of 1,600 bales middling uplands. Flour is less active—prices without change. Wheat steady. Corn firm; mixed Western $1 12@$1 15; new yellow and Southern $1 15. Oats more steady. Pork firmer; mess $20 12½. Lard heavy and unchanged. Whiskey quiet. Groceries quiet and dull. Naval stores quiet; spirits turpentine 66½@67 cents.—Petroleum dull; crude 18½ cents; refined 27 cents. Wool quiet—sales of 120,000 lbs. at 45@63 cents for domestic fleece; 47½@52½ cents for extra. and 28@34 for California. Freights firm. Gold closed at 137¾. Governments slightly higher. Stocks closed ½ to ¼ higher.

Commerce of Wilmington.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Month ending 31st of January, 1867, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal.

| ARTICLES. | | |

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

Tenfold Profit.

Mr. Greeley said the other evening at the Southern Relief Meeting in New York, that "ten millions of dollars, diffused over the South immediately, in the form of food, and seed and implements, would return one hundred millions in the crop the present year." This, although stated as an inducement to Northern men to extend aid to their suffering countrymen of the South, is unquestionably true. It would *pay* the merchants, manufacturers and ship-owners of the North to distribute charity in that way, while it would relieve an amount of suffering and distress of which the strongest representations can give them but a very feeble idea. Hundreds of thousands of fertile acres are lying waste and relapsing into swamp and "old field" for the want of food, and seed and implements to cultivate them with, which, if supplied, would make them laugh with fatness—and, when the harvest-time comes, the fatness would mostly grease Northern pocket-books. It is, indeed, a very serious question for the North to consider whether the universal destitution of the Southern States shall continue or not. The various industries which, during the war, made greenbacks plentiful among them, ceased with the war, and if to the cessation of them is to be added the cutting off of Southern products from the general supply, the consequences must be felt in money-panics and the general derangement of business. It is universally conceded that no country ever presented such opportunities for investment as these States now do, but the answer made by Northern capitalists to all who have attempted to direct attention to these opportunities has invariably been, "we are afraid to risk it until the Reconstruction business is settled," with the addition, perhaps, of sundry remarks of a political nature not very complimentary to the South, and not suggestive of the particular wisdom or goodness of the speaker.—We do not purpose discussing who is responsible for the settlement of the Reconstruction business. We only cite this reply of Northern capital to Southern poverty as the one almost universally met with by those who have heretofore attempted to attract it in this direction. We think that the real objection to these investments, on the part of Northern men, lies more in the influence which political ideas and prejudices exercise over them than in any sound financial reasons. They are, almost to a man, stout believers in the indestructibility of the government by any possible means, and therefore no consideration of danger in that direction can influence them.—They must know that, being "loyal," no danger of confiscation can disturb them.—They admit the truth of the representation made as to the advantages of investment in the South. And yet they are afraid, they say, to risk it. Meantime, labor is dying out or leaving the country—agriculture is languishing, and the settlement of the Reconstruction business is as far off as ever. We trust that the ten millions of which Mr. Greeley spoke, will be diffused throughout the South—if for no other reason, merely to show what a very large profit it will realize. Every charity of this kind which may be inaugurated will not only fill the poetic description, but will be a complete realization of that unique American idea of combining the virtuous and the profitable in all enterprises into which the virtuous is obliged to enter. There is to-day *idle* capital enough in the North to make both sections rich, if applied to the development of the resources of this section; but the prospect, at present, is that it will continue idle, benefiting neither.—It is to be hoped that the reconstruction elephant may not get loose and roam up in that direction, inasmuch as he feeds on greenbacks, and has an awful appetite.—His late keeper, Mr. Stevens, seems to be getting very uneasy and somewhat demoralized about the condition of the animal, and would, doubtless, rejoice with all good patriots, if somebody would kill it and relieve the country.

The New Mania.

The mania at present (outside of political circles) in the United States is for lotteries. The drawings of the "Crosby Opera House" lottery in Chicago, and the "Union Home" lottery in New York, have excited the latent passion for that species of gambling to the highest degree, and the consequence is beginning to be seen in the announcement of various similar enterprises throughout the country. One Mr. A. H. Lee, of Illinois, who drew the Crosby Opera House and sold it again for two hundred thousand dollars, gravely enlightens the public with a detail of the incidents which accompanied the announcement of his good fortune, not forgetting to state the very important and thrilling fact that when he first heard it he was sitting in his "long-tailed night-shirt." He does not state whether he kept it on or not. Crosby made by his enterprise eight hundred thousand dollars. The "Union Home" realized about one hundred thousand dollars by theirs—the highest prize in the latter being ten thousand dollars in greenbacks. There certainly is a fascination in the idea that you have a chance to step suddenly into a fortune, even if the chance produces nothing, and there will always be hundreds of thousands ready to take these chances. The Spanish government is said to realize a million of dollars every year from the Havana lottery. A big lottery established in each of the Southern States would be about the surest means to pay State debts at present; but we suppose the doubtful morality of such an enterprise would prove too great an obstacle to its successful establishment. In speaking of these last two lotteries—the Crosby and Union House—the New York *Times* says:

"After two such notable successes, "we shall doubtless have a hundred new "lotteries projected within the year, and, "judging by the way the people have "poured their money into these, there is "an excellent chance of the projectors of "all of them realizing fortunes. They will "take all sorts of deceptive names, and ostensibly be for all kinds of lovely objects. "They will be 'prize festivals,' 'presentation concerts,' 'gift entertainments,' &c., "and will be for the aid of widows and orphans, wounded soldiers and charitable "asylums, melancholy veterans and seedy "rogues; and in course of time we may "have a revival of the old-time lotteries for "the building of churches and the spread "of the Gospel among the unconverted."

Very Affecting.

Mrs. Victoria Guelph's son Alfred, having been offered the yacht Henrietta as a present by Mrs. J. Gordan Bennett's son Jeems, declined so costly a present from "Dear Mr. Bennett" for fear that the international character of the transaction might embarrass him in some mysterious way. Alfred, being a Royal Prince, is, by the operation of laws applicable only to such, by birth a sea-captain; and Jeems, having a plenty of money, is also, metaphorically, a jolly sailor, and as rovers on the briny deep are proverbially generous, and as Jeems craved notoriety and a private note from Alfred, and moreover was doubtless well assured that Alfred would decline, Jeems magnificently tenders his splendid yacht, "as she lies in perfect order," as a present to the "representative of English yachtmen," and gets, in reply, all that he craved. The whole affair, as it is emblazoned in the papers of the two countries, is what the Rev. Mr. Nasby would designate as "teteching."

West India Trade.

Our attention has been called to the subject of a renewal of this trade. The Railway companies are ready to engage in the transportation of these goods at the *lowest rates*, to all the interior points—to Richmond, Petersburg, Portsmouth and all interior North Carolina.

Cannot our merchants draw to this city customers in these goods? Lumber used to go out to pay for them, and it was the best West India port in the United States. Can it not be again? Yes, but one more thing is wanted—a good first-class A No. 1 HOTEL. Can we not unite with capitalists from abroad and build an edifice that will be an ornament to the city, and have it kept so that we need not be ashamed when we are away from home to be asked, which is your *best Hotel?* and say with down-cast eyes, we *don't know*. We can't invite you to come and see either—all are about alike.

Let the work for a good house and a good keeper be set on foot; plenty of money can be had to build one and invite the other. All that is required is a meeting of the citizens and a warm co-operation of the business men. Railroad managers and people—*come all.*

When shall we have a meeting of citizens on this question?

What say the merchants, wholesale and retail, West India goods-men, and lumbermen? What say the Railway officers?—Will you meet and talk matters over? We pause for a reply. Who speaks first?

Mr. McKay's Resolutions.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 31st ult., says: "The following important resolutions offered by Mr. McKay, of Cumberland, were passed on yesterday in the House. It is hoped that the Judiciary will have sufficient leisure to devote their entire attention to the subject of the resolutions at once. The matter is of sufficient importance to require the attention of a special committee. But to the resolutions:"

WHEREAS, The Convention of the people of North Carolina, by an ordinance ratified October 19th, 1865, declared and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the State, as soon as it is practicable, *to provide for the payment of all debts* and obligations, created and incurred by the State otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion. And whereas, there is a large amount of indebtedness outstanding against the State, in the hands of our own people, created for the purpose of paying coupons of interest on debts contracted before the war, as well as to pay notes and bonds falling due for money borrowed before the war, to provide the ways and means of supplying the treasury, to pay the executive and judicial officers of the State, to supply our people with salt, to defray the expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, for the purpose of feeding the poor and the destitute objects of necessity and charity, untainted with any hostile, warlike or illegal purpose: And whereas, the impoverished people of North Carolina are greatly in need of the sums of money so justly due to them, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed forthwith to inquire what debts of the State were created for war purposes, and what debts due and owing were not contracted for war purposes, and report the result of their deliberations to this General Assembly at as early a day as practicable.

Resolved further, That the sum thus ascertained to be due and owing, after applying a proper scale of depreciation to the same, be provided for in such way, within the power of this General Assembly, as will afford relief to our people." Adopted.

The Orphan School at Columbia, S. C.

Miss M. A. BUIE, well known as the Soldier's Friend, during the late war, is raising a fund to establish a Southern Orphan's School at Columbia, S. C. Miss B. requests us to state that every effort is being made to establish the School, and that much aid has been promised her, but the parties are waiting developments at Washington. All the States contributing will have equal privileges. It is to be hoped Miss Buie will be successful in that most praiseworthy effort, which she is now endeavoring to accomplish.

The American Farmer.

We have received the February number of this Magazine, published at Baltimore, Maryland. It contains some interesting hints to farmers, as to the manner of planting and culture. In addition to this it contains some interesting literary selections, which, combined with its other merits and advantages, is calculated to make it very acceptable to the farmer, and proclaims it to be a necessary fireside visitor.

Mr. Russ' Personal Explanation.

We publish in another column, the remarks of Mr. Russ, of Wake, on a privilege question. Mr. R. explains why he voted for Mr. Pool, for United States Senator. In publishing this speech we do so merely for the purpose of allowing Mr. Russ to be heard.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—$407,000 in fractional currency was issued by the Printing Division of the Treasury Department last week. During the same period the following shipments were made: To New York, Philadelphia, and Boston each $100,000; to the United States depository at Baltimore, $70,000; to the United States depository at Chicago, $50,000, and to national banks, $150,101 91.

THE following monthly report of the Harbor Master has been handed in. Agreeable to our expectations, the report shows a considerable decrease in the number of arrivals when compared with those during the previous month. The total number mentioned in that report was 46, while in the one published below it is but 33, a decrease of 13. This, however, in consideration of the dullness of the times, is not so discouraging and much better than some persons had reason to anticipate:

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT

Of vessels arrived at the port of Wilmington, N. C., from January 1st, to February 1st, 1867:

Steamers	8
Barques	1
Schooners	24
Total.	33

With an aggregate tonnage of 9,688 tons. There were some 21 small Schooners not included in the above, from 38 tons downwards.

Yours, respectfully,
W. BURKHIMER,
Harbor Master.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan 30, 1867.

Mr. McCorkle from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred a bill to prevent litigation and the ruinous sacrifice of property, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. Cardwell, the Senator elect from the county of Rockingham, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator, Mr. Hand, came forward and was qualified.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill requiring the plantiff in action of debt, to make affidavit as to amount due him, before holding the defendant to bail.

Mr. Robins, a bill to amend the Charter of the Western Railroad Company. On his motion the rules were suspended and after some amendments the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Hall, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to either amend the Revenue bill of the present session, or to propose a separate bill, so as to raise an additional sum of two hundred thousand dollars; the said amount to be applied to the resuscitation of the Common Schools of North Carolina. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Jones of Wake, moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the Homestead bill passed on Monday. Mr. Hall moved to lay the motion on the table. On motion of Mr. Beery, the yeas and nays were called and the motion was lost by a vote of 26 to 14.

Mr. Leach, by leave, reported a bill from the Judiciary committee relative to fees of County Solicitors, recommending its passage.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor enclosing a petition from the citizens of Granville county, relative to the construction of a Tobacco warehouse and inspector; on motion of Mr. Wilson, it was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill to authorize the county of Cumberland to fund the interest due on her bonds issued in payment of stock in the Western Railroad Company, came up on its third reading and passed.

Bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to fund the interest on their bonds, came up on its third reading and passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to protect landlords against insolvent debtors, was taken up. Mr. Leach offered a substitute for the same and moved its recommittal to the committee on the Judiciary. After some debate, Mr. Leach withdrew his substitute and motion to recommit, and Mr. Wiggins offered a substitute for the original bill. Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved that the substitute offered be printed and referred to the Judiciary committee, and offered another bill in reference to the same subject. Ordered to be printed and the same reference made.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the rules were suspended and the resolution relative to the exchange of bonds issued during the war, was taken up and recommitted to the committee on Finance.

Bill to declare valid an act to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, came up.—Mr. Jones, of Wake, offered an amendment which was adopted. Mr. Leach then offered an amendment, and stated that if it were not adopted he should vote against the bill. Mr. Robins offered an amendment to the amendment which was agreed to. The discussion of the bill consumed some time. Messrs. Jones and Leach spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Berry, Robins and Speed opposed it. Mr. Hall stated he should vote for the bill on its second reading, reserving the right to change his vote on the third reading.—Before coming to a vote, on motion of Mr. Berry, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Latham, of Craven, a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report as to what changes are necessary to be made in the laws relating to the appointment of Auctioneers. Adopted.

By Mr. McKay, resolutions in regard to debts of the State, which were adopted.

BILLS.

By Mr. Cowan, a bill to require the Principal Clerks to index the Journals and Public Laws.—(Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.)

By Mr. Dargan, a bill extending the several terms of the County Courts of Anson; a bill authorizing the Chairman of the County Court of Anson to sell certain lots in the town of Wadesboro', and a bill to incorporate Carolina Lodge No. 140, in the county of Anson.

By Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a bill to re-enact sec. 9, chap. 42 of the Revised Code, entitled "Entries and Grants."

By Mr. Patton, a bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, for a select committee, reported a substitute for the bill, "to abolish imprisonment for debt," referred on yesterday on its second reading.

The substitute, (being the bill originally introduced by Mr. Dargan), was amended on motion of Mr. Davis, by the insertion of a proviso, "that if at any time after the issuing of the writ, and before execution levied, the Plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall make oath before the clerk of the court from which the writ is issued, that the defendant is about to leave the State, or remove his property beyond the limits of the State, then the clerk shall issue an *alias* writ of *capias ad respondendum*, or *capias ad satisfaciendum*, as the case may be, and the defendant shall be required to give bail."

Several other amendments were offered, discussed and rejected.

The bill passed its 2nd reading, and then its 3rd reading, as follows: Yeas 87; Nays 19.

Mr. Waugh, (by leave) introduced a bill to revise and consolidate the various acts relating to the collection and return of taxes for the support of the indigent insane.

By Mr. Houston, a bill in regard to standard weights, &c.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company, passed its several readings. (Authorizes the county of Chatham, Randolph and Alamance to subscribe for stock in said company.)

Engrossed bill "to establish Freeholders Homesteads for citizens of this State, and to protect property sold under execution from sacrifice," had their first reading, and referred.

A bill for the relief of Daniel Johnson, Sr., of Bladen county; a bill to authorize the appointment of special magistrates for the incorporated town of Carteret county, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Lowel Colored School Society of the county of Washington, passed 2nd and 3rd readings under a suspension of the rules, and the House then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, 1867.

A communication addressed to the General Assembly, from a citizen of Newbern, on the subject of tax on Insurance Companies, was read and on motion of Mr. Wilson, it was referred to the committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Clarke, a bill to incorporate the Lexington Mining Company, having considered the same, proposed an amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Company, considered the same, and as there is no appropriation asked for, recommended its passage.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Albemarle Swamp Land Company, proposed an amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill authorizing incorporated towns to establish public schools, proposed an amendment and recommended its passage.

By the same, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Military Academy at Hillsboro', recommending its passage.

By the same, a bill to incorporate the Edenburg Medical College, in the county of Robeson, reported favorably.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Gash, a bill to prevent unnecessary costs and suits on official bonds. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the resolution making an appropriation for the marking and protecting the graves of North Carolina soldiers, near Richmond, Va., passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a communication from the Governor, enclosing documents relative to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, with a proposition to refer the same to a joint select committee. Concurred in, and the Speaker designated Messrs. McLean, Williams and Paschall as the Senate branch of the committee.

CHATHAM AND COAL FIELD RAILROAD.

Bill to declare valid an act to amend the charter of the Chatham and Coal Field Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. Leach urged the passage of the bill, and denied that it was a war measure.—Mr. Robins then offered an amendment and intimated that if the amendment was adopted, he would support the bill. Mr. Wilson opposed the bill in a speech of some length, and at its close, moved to lay on the table the amendment offered by Mr. Robins, which motion, if carried, would take the bill with it, and on his motion the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was carried by a vote of 25 to 19.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the rules were suspended and the bill to secure proper indexes of the journals of both Houses and of the private and public laws, was taken up, and passed its several readings.

Mr. Cowles, by leave, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to report back the bill known as the stay law—so that some action may be taken upon it by the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Covington, by leave, from the committee of Finance, reported a bill to amend an act to extend the time for the returns to the courts of lands to be sold for taxes; on his motion, the rules were suspended and the bill was amended and passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House transmitting a message from the Governor, enclosing a report from the State Geologist, with a proposition to print twenty copies for each member of the General Assembly, two hundred copies for the Governor and two hundred copies for the State Geologist.

Mr. Moore, by leave, introduced a bill to re-enact and amend an ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Adjourned 'till to-morrow 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

Messrs. Jordan and Williams, of Martin, were permitted to record their votes in favor of the bill, passed on yesterday, to abolish imprisonment for debt.

A message was received from His Excellency, transmitting the report of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer to a select committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to consider as to the propriety and necessity of legislation looking to compromises between Guardians, Executors, Administrators, and the debtors to their respective estates. Adopted.

BILLS.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land Agency, for the encouragement of immigration.

ON CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. Rogers the House proceeded to consider "a bill for the relief of the people of North Carolina," introduced a day or two since by Mr. Latham, of Craven.

REVENUE.

The House proceeded to consider the Special order, viz: a bill to raise Revenue, on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Latham, of Washington, it was ordered that the bill be read by sections.

Pending its discussion and amendment, sundry engrossed bills from the Senate had their first reading, and the House adjourned.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return for consideration, a bill entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union," which originated in the Senate, and has received the assent of both Houses of Congress. A bill having in view the same object was presented for my approval a few hours prior to the adjournment of the last session, but, submitted at a time when there was no opportunity for a proper consideration of the subject, I withheld my signature, and the measure failed to become a law.

It appears, by the preamble of this bill, "that the people of Nebraska, availing themselves of the authority conferred upon them by the act passed on the 19th of April, 1864, have adopted a constitution which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act, and to be republican in its form of government, and that they now ask for admission into the Union." This proposed law would therefore seem to be based upon the declaration contained in the enabling act, that, upon compliance with its terms, the people of Nebraska should be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Reference to the bill, however, shows that while, by the first section, Congress directly accepts, ratifies, and confirms the constitution and State government which the people of the Territory have formed for themselves, declares Nebraska to be one of the United States of America, and admits her into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, the third section provides that this measure "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition, that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State; and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete." This condition is not mentioned in the original enabling act, was not contemplated at the time of its passage, was not sought by the people themselves, has not heretofore been applied to the inhabitants of any State asking admission, and is in direct conflict with the constitution adopted by the people and declared in the preamble "to be republican in its form of government;" for in that instrument the exercise of the elective franchise and the right to hold office are expressly limited to the white citizens of the United States.—Congress thus undertakes to authorize and compel the Legislature to change the constitution, which it is declared in the preamble has received the sanction of the people, and which by this bill is "accepted, ratified and confirmed" by the Congress of the nation.

The first and third sections of the bill exhibit yet further incongruity. By the one, Nebraska is "admitted in the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever;" while by the other, Congress demands, as condition precedent to her admission, requirements which in our history have never been asked of any people, when presenting a constitution and State government for the acceptance of the law-making power. It is expressly declared by the third section that the bill "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed."

Neither more nor less than the assertion of the right of Congress to regulate the elective franchise of any State hereafter to be admitted, this condition is in clear violation of the Federal Constitution, under the provisions of which, from the very foundation of the Government, each State has been left free to determine for itself the qualifications necessary for the exercise of suffrage within its limits. Without precedent in our legislation, it is in marked contrast with those limitations which, imposed upon States that from time to time have become members of the Union, had for their object the single purpose of preventing any infringement of the Constitution of the country. If Congress is satisfied that Nebraska, at the present time, possesses sufficient population to entitle her to full representation in the councils of the nation, and that her people desire an exchange of a Territorial for a State government, good faith would seem to demand that she should be admitted without further requirements than those expressed in the enabling act, with all of which, it is asserted in the preamble, her inhabitants have complied. Congress may, under the Constitution, admit new States or reject them; but the people of a State can alone make or change their organic law, and prescribe the qualifications requisite for electors. Congress, however, in passing the bill in the shape in which it has been submitted for my approval, does not merely reject the application of the people of Nebraska for present admission as a State into the Union, on the ground that the constitution which they have submitted restricts the exercise of the elective franchise to the white population, but imposes conditions which, if accepted by the Legislature, may, without the consent of the people, so change the organic law as to make electors of all persons within the State, without distinction of race or color.

In view of this fact, I suggest for the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be just, expedient, and in accordance with the principles of our Government, to allow the people, by popular vote, or through a convention chosen by themselves for that purpose, to declare whether or not they will accept the terms upon which it is now proposed to admit them into the Union. This course would not occasion much greater delay than that which the bill contemplates when it requires that the Legislature shall be convened within thirty days after this measure shall have become a law, for the purpose of considering and deciding the conditions which it imposes, and gains additional force when we consider that the proceedings attending the formation of the State constitution were not in conformity with the provisions of the enabling act; that in an aggregate vote of 7,776, the majority in favor of the constitution did not exceed one hundred, and that it is alleged that, in consequence of frauds, even this result cannot be received as a fair expression of the wishes of the people.—As upon them must fall the burdens of a State organization, it is but just that they should be permitted to determine for themselves a question which so materially affects their interests. Possessing a soil and a climate admirably adapted to those industrial pursuits which bring prosperity and greatness to a people, with the advantage of a central position on the great highway that will soon connect the Atlantic and Pacific States, Nebraska is rapidly gaining in numbers and wealth, and may, within a very brief period, claim admission on grounds which will challenge and secure universal assent. She can, therefore, wisely and patiently afford to wait. Her population is said to be steadily and even rapidly increasing, being now generally conceded as high as forty thousand and estimated by some whose judgment is entitled to respect at a still greater number. At her present rate of growth, she will in a very short time have the requisite population for a representative in Congress; and, what is far more important to her own citizens, will have realized such an advance in material wealth as will enable the expenses of a State government to be borne without oppression to the taxpayer. Of new communities, it may be said with especial force—and it is true of old ones—that the inducement to emigrants, other things being equal, is in almost the precise ratio of the rate of taxation.

The great States of the Northwest owe their marvelous prosperity largely to the fact that they were continued as Territories until they had grown to be wealthy and populous communities.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, January 29, 1867.

Newspaper Labor.

Very few of the myriads who daily peruse the columns of our public journals, form any idea of the amount of labor represented by the print before them. To enter upon the full statement of the whole sum total of toil, from the moment that the "copy," so called, or original text from which the reproduction is made in type, comes to the hand of the compositor until the completed newspaper is laid before its readers, would be a more complicated task than we propose to undertake at this time. Our theme is simply the quantity of sheer scribbling performed by the newspaper writer—the individual who furnishe the daily pablum of facts and comments which are embodid in the articles furuished to the press. This branch alone yields details that will convince the most skeptical or careless thinker that no member of the community more faithfully toils for whatever meed of fame and emolument he may get than the conscientious journalist. A regular practical writer who prepares daily what would make two hundred lines of print for every day in the year, counting thirty only in every month, therefore leaving five entire days as a margin for accidents, sickness, etc., would run up the following estimates:

Per diem, 200 lines; per month, 5,000 lines; per year, 72,000 lines. Now 6,000 lines will make a portly volume, and consequently our slave of the pen bestows upon us the contents of 12 volumes every year. Supposing his career as a writer to last for the medium of 30 years, he would give us 3,-160,000 lines, or 390 solid volumes, still counting out the 150 days made up by the margin of five allowed for each year of the thirty. But in order to be upon the safe side of the computation, let us allow an entire additional year for the time lost by sickness, holidays, traveling, etc., and we still have 348 volumes from this indefatigable worker. However, there are very few thorough-going newspaper men who prepare original articles or do sketch or short hand reporting, who cannot show an average of 400 lines per diem of various kinds of work throughout the twelve months.—The quota of labor would give the 348 volumes of matter in 15 years, even retaining for that shorter space of time the marginal allowance of one year and 150 days.

It occurs in many cases that one or two hands supply the bulk of the editorial page proper, and beside the labors of these gentlemen, the boasted performances of the most prolific book writers the world has ever seen fade to inferiority, so far, at all events, as the quantity of matter is concerned. As to its quality, there may exist differences of opinion; but it is no more than justice to say that the same amount of industry, research, observation and readiness with the pen that is revealed in the leaders of the great daily press generally, would, if applied with equal tact and perseverance to the more permanent branches of literature, carry the journalist to honorable success.

There is no more complete error than the universal idea among men who can write something, that it is quite easy to "get up" as they call it, a newspaper article.—When they read one that is well digested and well written, it flows so smoothly; its points are so well taken; its language is so simple, that to write another would seem to be mere child's play. So does everybody think that he can poke a fire or nurse a baby better than his neighbor. But just try it, dear sir, and with all your talents, all your learning, and all your self-confidence, you may egregiously fail.

Lord Brougham was an orator, a historian and an essayist, but he could not, to save him, put an article into right shape for the London press, without assistance. A similar assertion has been made about Bulwer, whose romantic and poetical writings reveal the utmost grace and facility in their way. No! the work requires a peculiar schooling and long experience.—There is so much to avoid; so much to turn; so much to leave out; or so much to get in compactly; so many meanings to utter, and so many to suggest without utterance, that the untrained hand makes as sad work of it as a white-wash brush would in a chiaro-oscuro painting.

We see the attempt made very often, indeed, to jump into the editorial seat as a savage might leap upon a locomotive, and terrific devastation of grammar, sense and meaning is the result. There is a certain knack in all professions and occupations which has to be acquired by a greater or less degree of study, according to the natural faculty and bent of the candidate, and the youth who wanted to learn a dollar's worth of navigation because he was going to sail for Europe in a schooner that afternoon, and he was to be mate and his father captain of the craft, was not really a whit more ridiculous than the aspirant who seeks at once to address a mingled and varied public without due preparation and thought, no matter how great his abiltty in other things.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The New Tariff Bill.

The New York Post (rep.) takes strong ground against the tariff bill before Congress, which it alleges discriminates heavily against the mechanics and farmers of the country in favor of the wealthy. Here are some of its objections to the provisions of the bill:

Thus woollen coating, the cost of which is $1 08 per yard, are to be raised twenty-four per cent. higher; but the fine and costly qualities, the gold price of which is $2 40, are raised only eleven per cent; and still finer qualities, of the gold cost of $2 60, are raised only ten per cent. The coarser coatings are to pay from eighty to one hundred and twenty per cent. in duties, but the finer and more costly are only burdened with from sixty-five to seventy per cent.

The same is true of carpets. The duty on the high-priced carpets is not raised at all; that on low-priced carpets is raised ten cents per square yard, about five per cent. In the same manner, there is no increase on silk dress goods, which are bought by the wealthy; but on small articles of silk, such as ribbons, which are used by the poor as well, there is an increase of ten per cent. High priced linens are even put under a diminished duty; they are to pay five per cent. less than now.

The commonest kinds of cutlery are to pay from one hundred to two hundred per cent. duty; that is to say, farmers and mechanics, and working people generally, are to be made pay by this atrocious tariff twice or three times as much as the articles can be imported for; for, of course, the home manufacturer will at once put up his prices to the highest limit at which he can just undersell the importer who has these duties to pay.

Radicalism and the Fine Arts.

Not long ago Congress appropriated $10,000 or thereabouts, to a woman who proposed to return for this munificent sum a bust or statue of the "late lamented Lincoln." No one knew whether she was capable of turning out a statue of Lincoln or any other man; but she was young, good looking, a constant caller upon Senators and Representatives at their lodging, a persistent petitioner, and her testimonials of an extraordinary overflow of "loyalty" were unquestioned. So she gets $10,-000, and some months from now there will doubtless be added to the half dozen wretched portraits and shocking busts in plaster of the same subject, another hideous caricature to disfigure the National Capitol. There is no public building in the civilized world, and none has yet been discovered in the exhumed ruins of Aztec cities in Mexico, that presents such frightful reflections upon national taste as does the great mass of the unsightly daubs and frescoes that conceal the handsome walls of the interior of the Capitol at Washington. The old "shin-bone pieces" of Trumbull in the rotunda have a quasi value in the supposed portraiture of the leading figures in his fire-boards and they are fast coming to be considered creditable, even as works of art, in comparison with the latter and fresher efforts which have been plastered, and stuck, and hung in their vicinity. But if native artists are to be employed on the simple ground of loyalty to almost anything but art, we have a right to protest against the further disfigurement of the Capitol interior by one Brumidi, an Italian, who for some years past, has been industriously throwing pails of paint against the walls at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. His work has transformed the lower halls into the general appearance of cheap concert saloons, and bar-rooms, while his brushes or syringes, or hose, or whatever means he employs to do his daubing, have covered at a cost of $50,-000, the dome with a group that is not nearly so allegorical as it is diabolical. The tax paying public may endure such expenditures, but we mistake public taste if it will long submit to such frightful figures as have been fastened on those walls as "works of art." There may be no limit to the Radical designs on the Constitution, but there should be a summary stop to such "designs" on the Capitol.

Decline of Rents at Richmond, Va.

The Richmond *Examiner* notes a decline in rents in that city. It says:

The rents of business houses have returned to the standard of prices before the war. We mention a few instances to show the general downward tendency of rents. The buildings on Carey street, known as "Commercial Block," which rented last year for $5,000 each, are now rented for $2,000 each. The building lately occupied by the National Express Company, and for which they paid $6,500 per annum, rented a day or two since at auction, for $1,650. The buildings on Fifteenth-street, which rented in 1865 for $6,000 each, are now rented for $1,200. The three new stores at the corner of Main and Twelfth-streets, which were held at $15,000 per annum remained on the owner's hands for months before one of them was disposed of, and one is now vacant. Two houses built on ground rents on Carey-street were sold a day or two since for less money than they would have rented for a year ago. It is safe to say that the rents of business houses are not more than one-third as high as they were one year since. The rents of private residences have declined very much, though not as much as those of business houses. We are glad to see that these declines have taken place believing that the property of the city will be increased by them.

Singular Recovery of Valuable Family Plate.

A short time previous to the evacuation of Danville, in 1865, a box containing valuable family plate and other articles, valued at $2,000, was deposited in the Bank of Virginia in said town by Mr. C. W. Rhodes. In the confusion attending the evacuation the box was lost and could not be accounted for or found, after diligent search.—About nine months after the box was lost, when all hopes of finding it had been given up, a gentleman occupying rooms in the bank, wanting a box went into a closet wherein was stowed away a large number of boxes and rubbish. Not finding one immediately he had all the rubbish cleaned out, and to his joy, saw a box which exactly suited his purpose. This he pounced upon, but found it was not empty, but full and very heavy. He opened the box, and to his surprise, found the silver plate which had been given up by Mr. Rhodes as lost forever. It is supposed that the box, in the hurry of moving the effects of the bank, had been pushed into the closet.

Fatal Explosion of a Shell.

Century Miller, a colored man, who was employed at the United States Arsenal in this city to unload shells, was killed yesterday by the explosion of one of them.—Another colored man, named Don Sadberry, was, by the same accident, so badly wounded that amputation at the shoulder was considered necessary.

Charleston Courier, 30th Jan.

From the National Intelligencer, 29th.

Veto of the Colorado Bill.

We publish this morning the President's message assigning his reasons for returning to the Senate without his signature the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State. The President refers to his veto message of May 15th last upon this same subject, and not only reiterates the objections then urged, but says they have been greatly strengthened by events that have since transpired, and that there are still stronger reasons now for declining to sanction this measure. In the former veto message the objections presented were the insufficiency of the population of the Territory to bear the expense of a State government, the want of satisfactory evidence that the people of the Territory desired to be erected into a State, and the incompatibility with the public interests of admitting into the Union a new State with, at most, only thirty thousand inhabitants, and conferring upon this number of people a share in the national legislation equivalent to that accorded only in one branch of Congress to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, and in the other to many millions of inhabitants in the older States, while eleven of the older States, with many millions of inhabitants, are entirely excluded from representation in Congress.—These objections have since been strengthened by the formal protest of the people of the Territory, expressed through the Territorial Legislature, to being *forced* into the Union against their will.

In this last message the President very quietly exhibits the incongruity of the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory of Colorado, by alluding to the laws of the Territory prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from voting and also from acting as jurors. He shows concisively that in this respect the bill in question is absurdly in conflict with the State constitution to which it proposes to give validity, as the latter provides that all laws in force in the Territory at the time of the adoption of the constitution and the admission of the State into the Union shall continue in force, and the bill of admission requires that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other right to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed. After showing that the bill proposing to create a State of less than thirty thousand inhabitants is unequivocally violative of the letter if not the spirit of the Constitution, and elaborating conclusively the argument upon the injustice and impropriety of giving to that fraction of the present ratio of representation the right to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, the President shows that the bill itself is a positive absurdity, and from the very nature of its provisions can never be executed.

This is very probably the last of the effort to bring into the Senate two new Senators who are expected to be obedient to the edicts of Radicalism, for this is the only object of the endeavor to force a new State into the Union against the will of its inhabitants, while ten of the old States are kept out simply in order that Radicalism may maintain a majority in Congress.—The bill did not receive a two-thirds majority on its passage, and it is not possible that more votes can be given for it after the exposition of facts made in this veto message.

A National Democratic Convention.

The Buffalo *Courier* talks sense, as it always does:

Several of the recent Democratic State Conventions have recommended the calling of a national convention at an early day, and we notice that Charles Mason, President of the National Democratic Convention, has issued a call for a meeting of that body in Washington to consider the propriety of such a convention. We do not question the good faith of those who advocate the assembling of a convention of Union men from all the States, but we are confident their zeal in this matter is ill-timed. At present there is positively nothing for a national convention to do, except to furnish capital for the Radical disunionists. The Rump Congress is precipitating the party it purports to represent to destruction, and, in